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The Montana Blue Book

Jno. W. Pace, Horace J. Mock

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JOSEPH K. TOOLE, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

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Montana

THE

MONTANA BLUE BOOK.

A BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL BOOK OF REFERENCE.

COMPILED BY
JNO. W. PACE AND H. J. MOCK,
OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHERS OF THE HOUSE, BY RESOLUTION,
PASSED MARCH 5, 1891.

PUBLISHED BY
THE JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.,
HELENA, MONTANA.

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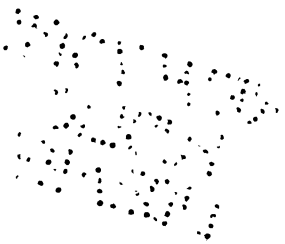

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PREFACE.

IN the compilation of the Blue Book the authors have had two objects in view, viz.: to give the public a reliable reference book as to the statistics of Montana, Territory and State; second, to give sketches of the "men in public places." Due care has been taken to make the statistical portion of the work accurate and reliable, and we have succeeded in collecting a large number of facts and putting them in comprehensible shape. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that EVERY figure is correct, but we place the book before its patrons with confidence that it will, as a whole, be found trustworthy.

The biographical feature of the book is, in some cases, rather barren of detail, but this fact can be attributed to the modesty of the men in relating the events of their lives. We feel satisfied that the Blue Book contains facts which will be interesting and useful to every citizen of Montana, and an accession to the library of every professional man, official and writer in Montana. Most of the portraits in this book are from photographs by the well-known artist, Lowry, of Helena and Bozeman.

We desire to acknowledge our thanks to the State and legislative officials, to COL. W. F. WHEELER, and to the newspaper men of the State for courtesies extended.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. PACE,
HORACE J. MOCK,
Compilers.

Higgins 3/Aug. 423

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THE ENABLING ACT.

An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States. and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Washington, as at present described, may become the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The area comprising the Territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said Territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the city of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

SEC. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said Territories to vote for representatives to the Legislative Assemblies thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed States; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said Territories respectively persons are required to possess to be eligible to the Legislative Assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed States, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said appointments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of said Territories; and the Governors of said Territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed States, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May,

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eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which proclamation shall be issued on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said Territories regulating elections therein for delegates to Congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be seventy-five; and all persons resident in said proposed States, who are qualified voters of said Territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitutions.

SEC. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said Territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed States, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form Constitutions and State governments for said proposed States, respectively. The Constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said conventions shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said States:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said States shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed States do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said States shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the States on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said States from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States, or from any person, a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation: but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said States so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

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Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territories shall be assumed and paid by said States, respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said States, and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a Constitution and State government for a State to be known as North Dakota, and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a Constitution and State government for a State to be known as South Dakota. *Provided*, That at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words, "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," or the words, "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in section three of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the Constitution framed at Sioux Falls, and adopted November third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall be for the Constitution, irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a State in the Union under said Constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said States. But if at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," then and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to proceed to form a Constitution and State government as provided in this act, the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission, to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said Territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the Territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed States of North Dakota and South Dakota; and the agreement reached respecting the Territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective Constitutions, and each of such States shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of said debts and liabilities, the same as if they had been created by such States respectively.

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SEC. 7. If the Constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective Constitutions, as provided for in this act, the Territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the Constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the Territory so rejecting its proposed Constitution shall continue under the Territorial government of the present Territory of Dakota, but shall, after the State adopting its Constitution is admitted into the Union, be called by the name of the Territory of North Dakota or South Dakota, as the case may be; *Provided*, That if either of the proposed States provided for in this act shall reject the Constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the Governor of the Territory in which such proposed Constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected Constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled, they shall proceed to form another Constitution, or to amend the rejected Constitution, and shall submit such new Constitution or amended Constitution to the people of the proposed State for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the Constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed State.

SEC. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for re-submitting the Sioux Falls Constitution of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, after having amended the same, as provided in section five of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new Constitution for South Dakota, it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said proposed State on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the Constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed States, respectively, for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed States on the said first Tuesday in October. At the elections provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed States shall vote directly for or against the proposed Constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the Secretary of each of said Territories, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the Constitution, the Governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the Constitutions and governments of said proposed States are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and

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thereupon the proposed States which have adopted Constitutions and formed State governments as herein provided shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said States shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the Representatives to the Fifty-first Congress, together with the Governors and other officers provided for in said Constitutions, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitutions; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each Constitution, and the States, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said Territories.

SEC. 10. That upon the admission of each of said States into the Union, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed States, and where such section, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said States for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said States in such manner as the Legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished, and such lands be restored to, and become a part of, the public domain.

SEC. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the Legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 12. That upon the admission of each of said States into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said States, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in section ten of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said States for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said States for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

SEC. 13. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within said States which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said States into the Union, after deducting all the expenses

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incident to the same, shall be paid to the said States, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within said States respectively.

SEC. 14. That the lands granted to the Territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the States of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana respectively, if such States are admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said States, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said Territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective States aforesaid; but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said States severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be reserved for university purposes in the Territory of Washington, as together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the Territory by the act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, will make the full quantity of seventy-two entire sections, are hereby granted in the like manner to the State of Washington for the purpose of a university in said State. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than ten dollars per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section eleven of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said States, respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university. The section of land granted by the act of June sixteenth eighteen hundred and eighty, to the Territory of Dakota, for an asylum for the insane, shall, upon admission of the said State of South Dakota into the Union, become the property of said State.

SEC. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "An act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Dakota," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated therefor by said act, to said State of South Dakota for the purposes therein designated; and the States of North Dakota and Washington shall, respectively, have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions as provided in said act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for the Territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Montana.

SEC. 16. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section ten of this act, are hereby granted to each of said States, except to the State of South Dakota, to which one hundred and twenty thou-

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sand acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said States, as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby repealed as to the States provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said States, or either of them, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the States provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said States, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

To the State of South Dakota: For the school of mines, forty thousand acres; for the reform school, forty thousand acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, forty thousand acres; for the agricultural college, forty thousand acres; for the university, forty thousand acres; for State normal schools, eighty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of said State, fifty thousand acres, and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the Legislature of said State may determine, one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres; in all five hundred thousand acres.

To the State of North Dakota a like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the State of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

To the State of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, one hundred thousand acres; for State normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a State reform school, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of the State, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

To the State of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; for State normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at the State capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres.

That the States provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the Legislatures of the respective States may severally provide.

SEC. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said States are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said States, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said States.

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SEC. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective States entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said States the number of acres in each heretofore donated by Congress to said Territories for similar objects.

SEC. 20. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said Territories for defraying the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of forty thousand dollars is so appropriated, twenty thousand dollars each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial Legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 21. That each of said States, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the States, respectively; and the Circuit and District Courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such State for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the ninth judicial district. There shall be appointed for each of said districts, one District Judge, one United States Attorney, and one United States Marshal. The Judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed Clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State; the regular term of said courts shall be held in each district at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said Circuit and District Courts. The Circuit and District Courts for each of said districts, and the Judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other Circuit and District Courts and Judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The Marshal, District Attorney, and Clerks of the Circuit and District Court of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the Supreme Court of either of the Territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said

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courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Circuit or District Court hereby established within the State succeeding the Territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the Supreme Court of such State, as the nature of the case may require: *Provided*, That the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the Territory of Dakota, be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Circuit or District Court of the district of South Dakota, or to the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota, or to the Circuit or District Court of the district of North Dakota, or to the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota, or to the Supreme Court of the Territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the Circuit, District and State Courts, herein named, shall, respectively, be the successor of the Supreme Court of the Territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of either of the Territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed States prior to admission, the parties to such judgments shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the Supreme or District Courts of either of the Territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the States mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such State, whereof the Circuit or District Courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said Circuit and District Courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said Supreme and District Courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other proceedings and matters pending in the Supreme or district cases courts of any of the Territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such Territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said Supreme and District Territorial Courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases, shall be transferred to such Circuit, District and State Courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the States mentioned in this act, shall be pending in any Territorial Court in any of the Territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States Circuit, District or State Court, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That in all civil actions, causes and proceedings, in which the United States is not a party, transfer shall not be made to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State Courts.

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SEC. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full State governments, including members of the Legislatures and Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress; but said State governments shall remain in abeyance until the States shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the Constitution of any of said proposed States shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the Legislature thereof may assemble, organize and elect two Senators of the United States; and the Governor and Secretary of State of such proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and when such State is admitted into the Union, the Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the State governments formed in pursuance of said Constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territories, at the time of their admission into the Union, shall be in force in said States, except as modified or changed by this act or by the Constitutions of the States, respectively.

SEC. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the Legislatures of said Territories or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

Approved February 22, 1889.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MONTANA,

AS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
HELD AT HELENA, COMMENCING JULY
4, 1889, AND ENDING AUGUST
17, 1889.

RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

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PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, in order to secure the advantages of a State government, do, in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Act of Congress, approved the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1889, ordain and establish this Constitution.

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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the State of Montana shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence due west on the forty-fifth degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, thence due south along the thirty-fourth degree of longitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains, thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains northward to its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains; thence northward along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains, to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along the thirty-ninth degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British Possessions; thence eastward along that boundary line to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along the twenty-seventh degree of longitude to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to and acknowledged in the United States to exercise exclusive legislation as provided by the Constitution of the United States, over the military reservations of Fort Assinaboine, Fort Custer, Fort Keogh, Fort Maginnis, Fort Missoula and Fort Shaw, as now established by law, so long as said places remain military reservations, to the same extent and with the same effect as if said reservations had been purchased by the United States by consent of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana; and the Legislative Assembly is authorized and directed to enact any law necessary or proper to give effect to this article.

Provided, That there be and is hereby reserved to the State the right to serve all legal process of the State, both civil and criminal, upon persons and property found within any of said reservations in all cases where the United States has not exclusive jurisdiction.

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ARTICLE III.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.

SECTION 1. All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates with the people; is founded upon their will only and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. The people of the State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent State, and to alter and abolish their Constitution and form of government, whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness, provided such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. All persons are born equally free, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness in all lawful ways.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever hereafter be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right or privilege on account of his opinions concerning religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, by bigamous or polygamous marriage, or otherwise, or justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of the State, or opposed to the civil authority thereof, or of the United States. No person shall be required to attend any place of worship or support any ministry, religious sect or denomination, against his consent; nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

SEC. 5. All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property or character; and that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay

SEC. 7. The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, reduced to writing.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses of which justices' courts and municipal and other courts, inferior to the district courts, have jurisdiction, shall, in all courts inferior to the district court, be prosecuted by complaint. All criminal actions in the district court, except those on appeal, shall be prosecuted by information, after examination and commitment, by a magistrate, or after leave granted by the court, or shall be prosecuted by indictment without such examination or commitment, or without such leave of the court. A grand jury shall consist of seven persons, of whom five must concur to find an indictment.

A grand jury shall only be drawn and summoned when the district judge shall in his discretion consider it necessary, and shall so order.

SEC. 9. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against

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it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislative Assembly; no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; the estates of persons who may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death.

SEC. 10. No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; every person shall be free to speak, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

SEC. 11. No ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises or immunities shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in the manner prescribed by law, upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases of tort, where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 13. The right of any person to keep or bear arms in defense of his own home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but nothing herein contained shall be held to permit the carrying of concealed weapons.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner.

SEC. 15. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rental, distribution or other beneficial use, and the right of way over the lands of others, for all ditches, drains, flumes, canals and aqueducts, necessarily used in connection therewith, as well as the sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing the same, shall be held to be a public use. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury, and such amount together with the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

SEC. 16. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, subject to the right of the State to have a change of venue for any of the causes for which the defendant may obtain the same.

SEC. 17. No person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony in any criminal proceeding longer than may be necessary in order to take his deposition. If he can give security for his appearance at the time of trial he shall be discharged upon giving the same; if he cannot give security, his deposition shall be taken in the manner prescribed by law, and in the presence of the accused and his counsel, or without their presence, if they shall fail to attend the examination after reasonable notice of the time and place thereof.

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Any deposition authorized by this section may be received as evidence on the trial, if the witness shall be dead or absent from the State.

SEC. 18. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself, in a criminal proceeding, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 19. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 20. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 21. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety require it.

SEC. 22. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate, but in all civil cases and in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, upon default of appearance or by consent of the parties expressed in such manner as the law may prescribe, a trial by jury may be waived, or a trial had by any less number of jurors than the number provided by law. A jury in a justice's court both in civil cases and in cases of criminal misdemeanor shall consist of not more than six persons. In all civil actions and in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, two-thirds in number of the jury may render a verdict, and such verdict so rendered shall have the same force and effect as if all of such jury concurred therein.

SEC. 24. Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation and prevention, but this shall not affect the power of the Legislative Assembly to provide for punishing offenses by death.

SEC. 25. Aliens and denizens shall have the same right as citizens to acquire, purchase, possess, enjoy, convey, transmit and inherit mines and mining property, and milling, reduction, concentrating and other works, and real property necessary for or connected with the business of mining and treating ores and minerals; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to infringe upon the authority of the United States to provide for the sale or disposition of its mineral and other public lands.

SEC. 26. The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 27. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 28. There shall never be in this State either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 29. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 30. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

SEC. 31. No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of

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domestic violence, except upon the application of the Legislative Assembly or of the Governor when the Legislative Assembly cannot be convened.

ARTICLE IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this Constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE V.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated "The Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana."

SEC. 2. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, or a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, and who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not (for at least twelve months next preceding his election) have resided within the county or district in which he shall be elected.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly of this State, until otherwise provided by law, shall consist of sixteen members of the Senate, and fifty-five members of the House of Representatives.

It shall be the duty of the first Legislative Assembly to divide the State into senatorial and representative districts, but there shall be no more than one Senator from each county. The Senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected from odd numbered districts shall constitute one class, and those elected from even numbered districts shall constitute the other class; and when any additional Senator shall be provided for by law his class shall be determined by lot.

One-half of the Senators elected to the first Legislative Assembly shall hold office for one year, and the other half for three years; and it shall be determined by lot immediately after the organization of the Senate, whether the Senators from the odd or even numbered districts shall hold for one or three years.

SEC. 5. Each member of the first Legislative Assembly, as a compensation for his services shall receive six dollars for each day's attendance, and twenty cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government to his residence by the usually traveled route, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatsoever.

No session of the Legislative Assembly, after the first, which may be ninety days, shall exceed sixty days.

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After the first session, the compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be as provided by law; *Provided*, That no Legislative Assembly shall fix its own compensation.

SEC. 6. The Legislative Assembly (except the first) shall meet at the seat of government at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of January, next succeeding the general election provided by law, and at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of January, of each alternate year thereafter, and at other times when convened by the Governor.

The term of service of the members thereof shall begin the next day after their election, until otherwise provided by law; *Provided*, That the first Legislative Assembly shall meet at the seat of government upon the proclamation of the Governor after the admission of the State into the Union, upon a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be more than fifteen nor less than ten days after the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 7. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the State; and no member of Congress, or other person holding an office (except Notary Public, or in the militia) under the United States or this State, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 8. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President, *pro tempore*. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribe or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislative Assembly of a free State.

A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house of the Legislative Assembly; and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the ayes and noes on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of the committees of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as requires secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

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SEC. 15. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The sole power of impeachment shall vest in the House of Representatives; the concurrence of a majority of all the members being necessary to the exercise thereof. Impeachment shall be tried by the Senate sitting for that purpose, and the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

SEC. 17. The Governor and other State and Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 18. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 20. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana."

SEC. 21. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced within ten days of the close of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 22. No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 23. No bill, except general appropriation bills, and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 24. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members present in each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 25. No law shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 26. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds; locating or changing county seats;

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regulating county or township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering or licensing ferries or bridges or toll roads; chartering banks, insurance companies and loan and trust companies; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever; for the punishment of crimes; changing the names of persons or places; for the assessment or collection of taxes; affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities; extending the time for the collection of taxes; refunding money paid into the State treasury; relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein; exempting property from taxation; restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes; authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens; creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, township or school districts; or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

SEC. 27. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly immediately after their titles have been publicly read, and the fact of signing shall be at once entered upon the journal.

SEC. 28. The Legislative Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house; and no payment shall be made from the State treasury, or be in any way authorized to any such person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 29. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim made against the State without previous authority of law, except as may be otherwise provided herein.

SEC. 30. All stationery, printing, paper, fuel and lights used in the Legislative and other departments of government, shall be furnished; and the printing and binding, and distribution of the laws, journals, and department reports and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government

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shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and State Treasurer.

SEC. 31. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emolument after his election or appointment; *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to forbid the Legislative Assembly from fixing the salaries or emoluments of those officers first elected or appointed under this Constitution, where such salaries or emoluments are not fixed by this Constitution.

SEC. 32. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments, as in the case of other bills.

SEC. 33. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the State, interest on the public debt and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 34. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and no warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof, except interest on the public debt.

SEC. 35. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

SEC. 36. The Legislative Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SEC. 37. No act of the Legislative Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

SEC. 38. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to pass any law authorizing the State, or any county in the State, to contract any debt or obligation in the construction of any railroad, nor give or loan its credit to or in aid of the construction of the same.

SEC. 39. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the Legislative Assembly; nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished, except by the payment thereof into the proper treasury.

SEC. 40. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or relating solely to the transaction of the business of the two houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, as prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 41. If any person elected to either house of the Legislative Assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into the Legis-

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lative Assembly, in consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same Legislative Assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such Legislative Assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the Legislative Assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in such Legislative Assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to, upon condition that any other member will give, or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in such Legislative Assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and any member of the Legislative Assembly, or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled and shall not thereafter be eligible to the Legislative Assembly, and on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 42. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislative Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 43. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislative Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and the occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

SEC 44. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislative Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

SEC. 45. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill the same.

ARTICLE VI.

APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. One Representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the State at large, the first Tuesday in October, 1889, and thereafter at such times and places, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress the Legislative Assembly shall divide the State into Congressional districts accordingly.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1895 and every tenth year thereafter; and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for Representatives on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law.

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SEC. 3. Representative districts may be altered from time to time as public convenience may require. When a Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the districts as compact as may be. No county shall be divided in the formation of Representative districts.

SEC. 4. Whenever new counties are created, each of said counties shall be entitled to one Senator, but in no case shall a Senatorial district consist of more than one county.

SEC. 5. The Senatorial districts of the State shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The county of Beaverhead shall constitute the First district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Madison shall constitute the Second district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Gallatin shall constitute the Third district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Fourth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Deer Lodge shall constitute the Fifth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Missoula shall constitute the Sixth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Lewis and Clarke shall constitute the Seventh district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Choteau shall constitute the Eighth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Meagher shall constitute the Ninth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Silver Bow shall constitute the Tenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Custer shall constitute the Eleventh district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Yellowstone shall constitute the Twelfth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Dawson shall constitute the Thirteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Fergus shall constitute the Fourteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Park shall constitute the Fifteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

The county of Cascade shall constitute the Sixteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

SEC. 6. Until an apportionment of Representatives be made in accordance with the provisions of this Article, they shall be divided among the several counties of the State in the following manner:

The county of Beaverhead shall have two (2).

The county of Madison shall have two (2).

The county of Gallatin shall have two (2).

The county of Jefferson shall have three (3).

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The county of Deer Lodge shall have seven (7).
The county of Missoula shall have five (5).
The county of Lewis and Clarke shall have eight (8).
The county of Choteau shall have two (2).
The county of Meagher shall have two (2).
The county of Silver Bow shall have ten (10).
The county of Custer shall have two (2).
The county of Yellowstone shall have one (1).
The county of Fergus shall have two (2).
The county of Park shall have two (2).
The county of Cascade shall have two (2).
The counties of Dawson and Cascade shall have one (1) jointly.
The counties of Deer Lodge and Beaverhead shall have one (1) jointly.
The counties of Jefferson and Gallatin shall have one (1) jointly.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor is elected and qualified, beginning on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, except that the terms of office of those who are elected at the first election shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union, and shall end on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893. The officers of the Executive department, excepting the Lieutenant Governor, shall during their terms of office reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records, books and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed in this Constitution and by the laws of the State. The State Treasurer shall not be eligible to his office for the succeeding term.

SEC. 2. The officers provided for in Section 1 of this article, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislative Assembly, and the persons respectively, having the highest number of votes for the office voted for shall be elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the two houses of the Legislative Assembly, at its next regular session, shall forthwith by joint ballot elect one of such persons for said office. The returns of election for the officers named in Section 1 shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and all contested elections of the same, other than provided for in this section, shall be determined as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election, nor to the office of Secretary of State, State Auditor, or State Treasurer, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor to the office of Attorney General, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, or Territory of Montana, and be in good standing at the time of his election. In addition to the qualifications above prescribed,

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each of the officers named shall be a citizen of the United States, and have resided within the State or Territory two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall quarterly, as due, during their continuance in office, receive for their services compensation, which is fixed as follows:

Governor, five thousand dollars per annum;

Secretary of State, three thousand dollars per annum;

Attorney General, three thousand dollars per annum;

State Treasurer, three thousand dollars per annum;

State Auditor, three thousand dollars per annum;

Superintendent of Public Instruction, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The Lieutenant Governor shall receive the same per diem as may be prescribed by law for the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to be allowed only during the sessions of the Legislative Assembly.

The compensation enumerated shall be in full for all services by said officers respectively rendered in any official capacity or employment whatever during their respective terms of office, and the salary of no official shall be increased during his term of office. No officer named in this section shall receive, for the performance of any official duty, any fee for his own use, but all fees fixed by law for the performance by any officer of any official duty shall be collected in advance, and deposited with the State Treasurer quarterly to the credit of the State. No officer mentioned in this section shall be eligible to, or hold any other public office, except member of the State Board of Education during his term of office.

SEC. 5. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, except when these forces are in the actual service of the United States, and shall have power to call out any part or the whole of said forces to aid in the execution of the laws, to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If during a recess of the Senate a vacancy occur in any such office, the Governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for a State Examiner, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. His duty shall be to examine the accounts of State Treasurer, Supreme Court Clerks, District Court Clerks, and all County Treasurers, and Treasurers of such other public institutions as may be prescribed by law, and he shall perform such other duties as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe. He shall report at

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least once a year, and oftener if required, to such officers as may be designated by the Legislative Assembly. His compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have the power to grant pardons, absolute or conditional, and to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant commutation of punishments and respites after conviction and judgment for any offenses committed against the criminal laws of this State; *Provided, however*, That before granting pardons, remitting fines and forfeitures, or commuting punishments, the action of the Governor concerning the same shall be approved by a Board, or a majority thereof, composed of the Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Auditor, who shall be known as the Board of Pardons. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe the sessions of said Board, and regulate the proceedings thereof. But no fines or forfeitures shall be remitted, and no commutation or pardon granted, except upon the approval of a majority of said Board after a full hearing in open session, and until notice of the time and place of such hearing, and of the relief sought, shall have been given by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the county where the crime was committed, at least once a week for two weeks. The proceedings and decisions of the Board shall be reduced to writing, and with their reasons for their action in each case, and the dissent of any member who may disagree, signed by them and filed, with all papers used upon the hearing, in the office of the Secretary of State. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislative Assembly, at each regular session, each case of remission of fine or forfeiture, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted since the last previous report, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with the reasons for granting the same and the objections, if any, of any member of the Board made thereto.

SEC. 10. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath whenever so required; he may also require information in writing, at any time, under oath, from all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions, and may, at any time he deems it necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or State institution. The Governor shall at the beginning of each session, and from time to time by message, give to the Legislative Assembly information of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall also send to the Legislative Assembly a statement with vouchers of the expenditures of all moneys belonging to the State and paid out by him. He shall also at the beginning of each session present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes of the State.

SEC. 11. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the Legislative Assembly by proclamation, stating the purposes for which it is convened, but when so convened, it shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation, or which may be recommended by the Governor, but may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. He may also, by proclamation, convene the Senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of Executive business.

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SEC. 12. Every bill passed by the Legislative Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law, but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members present agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, unless approved by the Governor within fifteen days after such adjournment. In case the Governor shall fail to approve of any bill after the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 13. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts approved shall become a law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the manner following: If the Legislative Assembly be in session he shall within five days transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 14. In case of the failure to qualify, the impeachment or conviction of felony or infamous crime of the Governor, or his death, removal from office, resignation, absence from the State or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office, for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. In case of the absence or disqualification of the Lieutenant Governor, from any cause which applies to the Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor, then the president pro tempore of the Senate shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 16. In case of the failure to qualify in his office, death, resignation, absence from the State, impeachment, conviction of felony or infamous crime, or disqualification from any cause, of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, the duties of the Governor shall devolve upon the president pro tempore of the Senate until such disqualification of either the Governor or Lieutenant Governor be removed, or the vacancy filled, and if the president pro tempore of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House.

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SEC. 17. The first Legislative Assembly shall provide a seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used by him officially, and known as the Great Seal of the State of Montana.

SEC. 18. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Montana, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 19. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive department, and of all public institutions of the State, of all moneys received by them, severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and of all moneys disbursed by them severally, and a semi-annual report hereof shall be made to the Governor, under oath; they shall also, at least twenty days preceding each regular session of the Legislative Assembly, make full and complete reports of their official transactions to the Governor, who shall transmit the same to the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of State Prison Commissioners, which board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prisons as may be prescribed by law. They shall constitute a Board of Examiners, with power to examine all claims against the State, except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. And no claims against the State, except for salaries and compensation of officers fixed by law, shall be passed upon by the Legislative Assembly without first having been considered and acted upon by said board. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the temporary suspension of the State Treasurer by the Governor, when the Board of Examiners deem such action necessary for the protection of the moneys of the State.

ARTICLE VIII.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior courts as the Legislative Assembly may establish in any incorporated city or town.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the State, and shall have a general supervisory control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to all cases at law and in equity, subject, however, to such limitations and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Said court shall have power in its discretion to issue and to hear and determine writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and injunction, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. When a jury is required in the Supreme Court to determine an issue of fact, said court shall have power to summon such jury in such manner as may be provided by law. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State, upon petitions by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may

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make such writs returnable before himself, or the Supreme Court, or before any District Court of the State or any Judge thereof; and such writs may be heard and determined by the Justice or Court, or Judge, before whom they are made returnable. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court may also issue and hear and determine writs of certiorari in proceedings for contempt in the District Court, and such other writs as he may be authorized by law to issue.

SEC. 4. At least three terms of the Supreme Court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Justices, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said Justices may adjourn the court from day to day, or to a day certain, and the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to increase the number of such Justices to not less nor more than five.

SEC. 6. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. The term of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be six years.

SEC. 8. There shall be elected at the first general election, provided for by this Constitution, one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. At said first election the Chief Justice shall be elected to hold his office until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-two (1892), and one of the Associate Justices to hold his office until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-four (1894), and the other Associate Justice to hold his office until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-six (1896), and each shall hold until his successor is elected and qualified. The terms of office of said Justices, and which one shall be Chief Justice, shall at the first and all subsequent elections be designated by ballot. After said first election one Chief Justice or one Associate Justice shall be elected at the general election every two years, commencing in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-two (1892), and if the Legislative Assembly shall increase the number of Justices to five, the first terms of office of such additional Justices shall be fixed by law in such manner that at least one of the five Justices shall be elected every two years. The Chief Justice shall preside at all sessions of the Supreme Court, and in case of his absence, the Associate Justice having the shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 9. There shall be a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, except that the Clerk first elected shall hold his office only until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-two (1892), and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be elected by the electors at large of the State, and his compensation shall be fixed by law, and his duties prescribed by law, and by the rules of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the Territory or State of Montana, be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in said Territory or State at least two years next preceding his election.

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DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 11. The District Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases at law and in equity, including all cases which involve the title or right of possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all cases in which the debt, damage, claim or demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy exceeds fifty dollars; and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions of forcible entry and unlawful detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of actions of divorce and for annullment of marriage, and for all such special actions and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. And said courts shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor, in all cases where they are authorized so to do by the laws of the United States. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in such cases arising in Justices' and other inferior courts in their respective districts as may be prescribed by law, and consistent with this Constitution. Their process shall extend to all parts of the State, provided that all actions for the recovery of, the possession of, quieting the title to, or for the enforcement of liens upon real property, shall be commenced in the county in which the real property, or any part thereof, affected by such action or actions, is situated. Said courts and the Judges thereof shall have power also to issue, hear and determine writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, injunction and other original and remedial writs, and also all writs of habeas corpus on petition by, or on behalf of, any person held in actual custody in their respective districts. Injunctions, writs of prohibition and habeas corpus, may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 12. The State shall be divided into judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one Judge of the District Court, whose term of office shall be four years, except that the District Judges first elected shall hold their offices only until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892), and until their successors are elected and qualified. Any Judge of the District Court may hold court for any other District Judge, and shall do so when required by law.

SEC. 13. Until otherwise provided by law the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows: First district, Lewis and Clarke county; Second district, Silver Bow county; Third district, Deer Lodge county; Fourth district, Missoula county; Fifth district, Beaverhead, Jefferson and Madison counties; Sixth district, Gallatin, Park and Meagher counties; Seventh district, Yellowstone, Custer and Dawson counties; Eighth district, Choteau, Cascade and Fergus counties.

SEC. 14. The Legislative Assembly may increase or decrease the number of Judges in any Judicial district; *provided*, that there shall be at least one Judge in any district established by law; and may divide the State, or any part thereof, into new districts; *Provided*, that each be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines, but no changes in the number or boundaries or districts shall work a removal of any Judge from office during the term for which he has been elected or appointed.

SEC. 15. Writs of error and appeals shall be allowed from the decisions of

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the said District Courts to the Supreme Courts under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 16. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the District Court unless he be at least twenty-five years of age and a citizen of the United States, and shall have been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the Territory or State of Montana, nor unless he shall have resided in this State or Territory at least one year next preceding his election. He need not be a resident of the district for which he is elected at the time of his election, but after his election he shall reside in the district for which he is elected during his term of office.

SEC. 17. The District Court in each county which is a Judicial District by itself shall be always open for the transaction of business, except on legal holidays and non-judicial days. In each district where two or more counties are united, until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of such district shall fix the term of court, provided that there shall be at least four terms a year held in each county.

SEC. 18. There shall be a Clerk of the District Court in each county, who shall be elected by the electors of his county. The Clerk shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the District Judge. The duties and compensation of the said Clerk shall be as provided by law.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 19. There shall be elected at the general election in each county of the State one County Attorney, whose qualifications shall be the same as are required for a Judge of the District Court, except that he must be over twenty-one years of age, but need not be twenty-five years of age, and whose term of office shall be two years, except that the County Attorneys first elected shall hold their offices until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892), and until their successors are elected and qualified. He shall have a salary to be fixed by law, one-half of which shall be paid by the State, and the other half by the county for which he is elected, and he shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 20. There shall be elected in each organized township of each county by the electors of such township at least two Justices of the Peace, who shall hold their offices except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, for the term of two years. Justices Courts shall have such original jurisdiction within their respective counties as may be prescribed by law, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided: *Provided*, That they shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage, claim, or value of the property involved exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 21. Justices Courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case involving the title or right of possession of real property, nor in cases of divorce, nor for annulment of marriage, nor of cases in equity; nor shall they have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, quo warranto injunction, or prohibition, nor the power of naturalization; nor shall they have jurisdiction in cases of felony, except as examining courts; nor shall criminal cases in

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said courts be prosecuted by indictment; but said courts shall have such jurisdiction in criminal matters, not of the grade of felony, as may be provided by law; and shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts, in cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer.

SEC. 22. Justices Courts shall always be open for the transaction of business, except on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 23. Appeals shall be allowed from Justices Courts, in all cases, to the District Courts, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

SEC. 24. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to provide for creating such police and municipal courts and magistrates for cities and towns as may be deemed necessary from time to time, who shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of such cities and towns, respectively; such police magistrates may also be constituted ex officio Justices of the Peace for their respective counties.

SEC. 25. The Supreme and District Courts shall be courts of record.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, shall be uniform.

SEC. 27. The style of all process shall be "The State of Montana," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 28. There shall be but one form of civil action, and law and equity may be administered in the same action.

SEC. 29. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the District Courts shall each be paid quarterly by the State, a salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which they shall have been respectively elected. Until otherwise provided by law, the salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be four thousand dollars per annum each, and the salary of the Judges of the District Courts shall be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum each.

SEC. 30. No Justice of the Supreme Court nor Judge of the District Court shall accept or receive any compensation, fee, allowance, mileage, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office in any form whatever, except the salary provided by law.

SEC. 31. No Justice or Clerk of the Supreme Court, nor Judge or Clerk of any District Court shall act or practice as an attorney, or counsellor at law in any court of this State during his continuance in office.

SEC. 32. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the publication of decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 33. All officers provided for in this article, excepting Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall reside within the State, shall respectively reside during their term of office in the district, county, township, precinct, city or town for which they may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 34. Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the District Court, or Clerk of the Supreme Court, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State, and vacancies in the offices of County At-

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torneys, Clerk of the District Court, and Justices of the Peace shall be filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of the county where such vacancy occurs. A person appointed to fill any such vacancy shall hold his office until the next general election and until his successor is elected and qualified. A person elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which the person he succeeds was elected.

SEC. 35. No Justice of the Supreme Court or District Judge shall hold any other public office while he remains in the office to which he has been elected or appointed.

SEC. 36. A civil action in the District Court may be tried by a Judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar of the State, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the Court, and sworn to try the cause; and in such case any order, judgment or decree made or rendered therein by such Judge pro tempore, shall have the same force and effect as if made or rendered by the Court with the regular Judge presiding.

SEC. 37. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the State more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office.

ARTICLE IX.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE AND QUALIFICATIONS TO HOLD OFFICE.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all general elections and for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people: First, he shall be a citizen of the United States; second, he shall have resided in this State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the town, county or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, first, that no person convicted of felony shall have the right to vote unless he has been pardoned; *Provided*, second, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *Provided*, that after the expiration of five years from the time of the adoption of this Constitution no person except citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 4. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same.

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SEC. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State at least one year next before his election or appointment.

SEC. 8. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

SEC. 9. The Legislative Assembly shall have the power to pass a registration and such other laws as may be necessary to secure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

SEC. 10. Women shall be eligible to hold the office of County Superintendent of Schools or any school district office and shall have the right to vote at any school district election.

SEC. 11. Any person qualified to vote at general elections and for State officers in this State shall be eligible to any office therein except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, and subject to such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly for city offices and offices hereafter created.

SEC. 12. Upon all questions submitted to the vote of the tax-payers of the State, or any political division thereof, women who are tax-payers and possessed of the qualifications for the right of suffrage required of men by this Constitution shall, equally with men, have the right to vote.

SEC. 13. In all elections held by the people under this Constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of legal votes shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE X.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and mute, soldiers' home, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the question of permanent location of the seat of government is hereby provided to be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, and the majority of all the votes upon said question shall determine the location thereof. In case there shall be no choice of location at said election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast shall be, and is hereby submitted in like manner to the qualified electors at the next general election thereafter; *Provided*, that until the seat of government shall have been permanently located the temporary seat of government shall be and remain at the city of Helena.

SEC. 3. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the State voting on that question at a general election at which the question of the location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capital buildings or grounds until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, as herein provided.

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SEC. 5. The several counties of the State shall provide as may be prescribed by law for those inhabitants, who, by reason of age, infirmity or misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society.

ARTICLE XI.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly of Montana to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools.

SEC. 2. The public school fund of the State shall consist of the proceeds of such lands as have heretofore been granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the State by the general government, known as school lands; and those granted in lieu of such; lands acquired by gift or grant from any person or corporation under any law or grant of the general government; and of all other grants of land or money made to the State from the general government for general educational purposes, or where no other special purpose is indicated in such grant; all estates, or distributive shares of estates that may escheat to the State; all unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated under the laws of the State, and all other grants, gifts, devises or bequests made to the State for general educational purposes.

SEC. 3. Such public school fund shall forever remain inviolate, guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion, to be invested, so far as possible, in public securities within the State, including school district bonds, issued for the erection of school buildings, under the restrictions to be provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall constitute the State Board of Land Commissioners, which shall have the direction, control, leasing and sale of the school lands of the State, and the lands granted or which may hereafter be granted for the support and benefit of the various State educational institutions, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The interest on all invested school funds of the State, and all rents accruing from the leasing of any school lands, shall be apportioned to the several school districts of the State in proportion to the number of children and youths between the ages of six and twenty-one years, residing therein respectively, but no district shall be entitled to such distributive share that does not maintain a public free school for at least three months during the year for which distributions shall be made.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly to provide by taxation, or otherwise, sufficient means, in connection with the amount received from the general school fund, to maintain a public, free, common school in each organized district in the State, for at least three months in each year.

SEC. 7. The public free schools of the State shall be open to all children and youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

SEC. 8. Neither the Legislative Assembly, nor any county, city, town, or school district, or other public corporations, shall ever make, directly or indirectly, any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, or make any grant of lands or other property in aid of any church, or for any sectarian purpose, or to aid in the support of any school, academy, seminary,

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college, university, or other literary, scientific institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect or denomination whatever.

SEC. 9. No religious or partisan test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public educational institution of the State, either as teacher or student; nor shall attendance be required at any religious service whatever; nor shall any sectarian tenets be taught in any public educational institution of the State; nor shall any person be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the University on account of sex.

SEC. 10. The Legislative Assembly shall provide that all elections for school district officers shall be separate from those elections at which State or county officers are voted for.

SEC. 11. The general control and supervision of the State University and the various other State educational institutions shall be vested in a State Board of Education, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed and regulated by law. The said board shall consist of eleven members, the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, being members ex officio; the other eight members thereof shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, under the regulations and restrictions to be provided by law.

SEC. 12. The funds of the State University and of all other State institutions of learning, from whatever source accruing, shall forever remain inviolate and sacred to the purpose for which they were dedicated. The various funds shall be respectively invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall be guaranteed by the State against loss or diversion. The interest of said invested funds, together with the rents from leased lands or properties, shall be devoted to the maintenance and perpetuation of these respective institutions.

ARTICLE XII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The necessary revenue for the support and maintenance of the State shall be provided by the Legislative Assembly, which shall levy a uniform rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, except that specially provided for in this article. The Legislative Assembly may also impose a license tax, both upon persons and upon corporations doing business in the State.

SEC. 2. The property of the United States, the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations, and public libraries shall be exempt from taxation; and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for educational purposes, places for actual religious worship, hospitals and places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity may be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, or other valuable mineral deposits, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at the price paid the United States therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof,

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of such mine or claim, is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes, in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes, shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law; and all machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, and the annual net proceeds of all mines and mining claims shall be taxed as provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall not levy taxes upon the inhabitants or property in any county, city, town, or municipal corporation for county, town, or municipal purposes, but it may by law invest in the corporate authorities thereof powers to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 5. Taxes for city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation, but the assessed valuation of any property shall not exceed the valuation of the same property for State and county purposes.

SEC. 6. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation, the inhabitants thereof nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of State taxes.

SEC. 7. The power to tax corporations or corporate property shall never be relinquished or suspended, and all corporations in this State, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for State, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on real and personal property owned or used by them and not by this Constitution exempted from taxation.

SEC. 8. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the corporate debts of public corporations, but the Legislative Assembly may provide by law for the funding thereof, and shall provide by law for the payment thereof, including all funded debts and obligations, by assessment and taxation of all private property not exempt from taxation within the limits of the territory over which such corporations respectively have authority.

SEC. 9. The rate of taxation of real and personal property for State purposes in any one year shall never exceed three (3) mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property in the State shall amount to one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), the rate shall not exceed two and one-half (2½) mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property in the State shall amount to three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) the rate shall never thereafter exceed one and one-half (1½) mills on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election.

SEC. 10. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury, and no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law.

SEC. 11. Taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws and for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

SEC. 12. No appropriation shall be made or any expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly whereby the expenditures of the State during any

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fiscal year shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law, and applicable to such appropriation or expenditure, unless the Legislative Assembly making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rate allowed in section nine (9) of this article, to pay such appropriations or expenditures within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrection, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war. No appropriation of public money shall be made for a longer term than two years.

SEC. 13. The State Treasurer shall keep a separate account of each fund in his hands, and shall at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year report to the Governor in writing, under oath, the amount of all moneys in his hands to the credit of every such fund, and the place or places where the same is kept or deposited, and the number and amount of every warrant paid or redeemed by him during the quarter. The Governor, or other person or persons authorized by law, shall verify said report and cause the same to be immediately published in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, and otherwise, as the Legislative Assembly may require. The Legislative Assembly may provide by law further regulations for the safe keeping and management of the public funds in the hands of the Treasurer; but, notwithstanding any such regulations, the Treasurer and his sureties shall in all cases be held responsible therefor.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office.

SEC. 15. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Attorney General shall constitute a State Board of Equalization, and the Board of County Commissioners of each county shall constitute a County Board of Equalization. The duty of the State Board of Equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of the taxable property among the several counties of the State. The duty of the County Boards of Equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of taxable property within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. All property shall be assessed in the manner prescribed by law, except as is otherwise provided in this Constitution. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in more than one county in this State shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts in which such railroads are located, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts.

SEC. 17. The word property as used in this article is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, franchises and all matters and things (real, personal and mixed) capable of private ownership, but this shall not be construed so as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks is within the State and has been taxed.

SEC. 18. The Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

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ARTICLE XIII.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. Neither the State, nor any county, city, town, municipality, nor other subdivision of the State shall ever give or loan its credit in aid of, or make any donation or grant, by subsidy or otherwise, to any individual, association or corporation, or become a subscriber to, or a shareholder in, any company or corporation, or a joint owner with any person, company or corporation, except as to such ownership as may accrue to the State by operation or provision of law.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall not in any manner create any debt except by law, which shall be irrepealable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged; such law shall specify the purpose to which the funds so raised shall be applied, and provide for the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest on, and extinguish the principal of such debt within the time limited by such law for the payment thereof; but no debt or liability shall be created which shall singly, or in the aggregate with any existing debt or liability, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the law authorizing the same shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and shall have received a majority of the votes cast for and against it at such election.

SEC. 3. All moneys borrowed by or on behalf of the State, or any county, city, town, municipality or other subdivision of the State, shall be used only for the purpose specified in the law authorizing the loan.

SEC. 4. The State shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, town or municipal corporation.

SEC. 5. No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five (5) per centum of the (value of the) taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by or on behalf of such county shall be void. No county shall incur any indebtedness or liability for any single purpose to an amount exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000), without the approval of a majority of the electors thereof, voting at an election to be provided by law.

SEC. 6. No city, town, township or school district shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding three per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by or on behalf of such city, town, township or school district shall be void; *Provided, however*, that the Legislative Assembly may extend the limit mentioned in this section, by authorizing municipal corporations to submit the question to a vote of the tax-payers affected thereby, when such increase is necessary to construct a sewerage system or to procure a supply of water for such municipality, which shall own and control said water supply and devote the revenues derived therefrom to the payment of the debt.

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ARTICLE XIV.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State of Montana shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years inclusive, except such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia, and shall make rules and regulations for the government of the same. The organization shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the treasury of the State.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, relics and banners of the State.

SEC. 5. When the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislative Assembly, be out of the State in time of war at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the State.

ARTICLE XV.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which the corporations or grantees shall not have organized or commenced business in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No charter of incorporations shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special law, except for such municipal, charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory corporations as are or may be under the laws of the State; but the Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of corporations hereafter to be created; *Provided*, That any such laws shall be subject to future repeal or alterations by the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or which may be hereafter incorporated, whenever in its opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the State.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or trustees of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or trustees to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them, on the same principle, among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or trustees shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 5. All railroads shall be public highways, and all railroad, transportation and express companies shall be common carriers and subject to legislative

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control, and the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to regulate and control by law the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight by such companies as common carriers from one point to another in the State. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any designated points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States and Territories. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad.

SEC. 6. No railroad corporation, express, or other transportation company, or the lessees or managers thereof, shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation, express or other transportation company, owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; neither shall it in any manner unite its business or earnings with the business or earnings of any other railroad corporation; nor shall any officer of such railroad, express, or other transportation company act as an officer of any other railroad, express, or other transportation company owning or having control of a parallel or competing line.

SEC. 7. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons or property transported on and over any railroad, transportation or express route in this State. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation of freight or passengers of the same class shall be made by any railroad, or transportation, or express company, between persons or places within this State; but excursion or commutation tickets may be issued and sold at special rates, provided such rates are the same to all persons. No railroad, or transportation, or express company, shall be allowed to charge, collect, or receive, under penalties which the Legislative Assembly shall prescribe, any greater charge or toll for the transportation of freight or passengers to any place or station upon its route or line, than it charges for the transportation of the same class of freight or passengers to any more distant place or station upon its route or line within this State. No railroad, express, or transportation company, nor any lessee, manager, or other employe thereof, shall give any preference to any individual, association or corporation, in furnishing cars or motive power, or for the transportation of money or other express matter.

SEC. 8. No railroad, express, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall have the benefit of any future legislation, without first filing in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this Constitution in binding form.

SEC. 9. The right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the Legislative Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals; and the police powers of the State shall never be abridged, or so construed, as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the State.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for labor done, services performed, or money and property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the con-

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sent of the persons holding a majority of the stock first obtained at a meeting held after at least thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served. And no company or corporation formed under the laws of any other country, State or Territory, shall have, or be allowed to exercise or enjoy within this State any greater rights or privileges than those possessed or enjoyed by corporations of the same or similar character created under the laws of the State.

SEC. 12. No street or other railroad shall be constructed within any city or town without the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street or other railroad.

SEC. 13. The Legislative Assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporation, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the State a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already passed.

SEC. 14. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct or maintain lines of telegraph or telephone within this State, and connect the same with other lines; and the Legislative Assembly shall by general law of uniform operation provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph or telephone company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in, the stock or bonds of any other telegraph or telephone company owning or having the control of a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph or telephone.

SEC. 15. If any railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, or other corporation or company organized under any of the laws of this State, shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, or other corporation, organized under any of the laws of any other State or Territory of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the Courts of this State shall retain jurisdiction over that part of the corporate property within the limits of the States, in all matters that may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employes, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such persons, company or corporation, shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employes thereof; and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

SEC. 17. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass any law permitting the leasing or alienation of any franchise so as to release or relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from any of the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, or lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise, or any of its privileges.

SEC. 18. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having or exer-

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cising any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons, subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. No incorporation, stock company, person or association of persons in the State of Montana, shall directly or indirectly combine or form what is known as a trust, or make any contract with any person or persons, corporations, or stock company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, trustees, or in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the price, or regulating the production of any article of commerce, or of the product of the soil, for consumption by the people. The Legislative Assembly shall pass laws for the enforcement thereof by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of the forfeiture of their property and franchises, and in case of foreign corporations prohibiting them from carrying on business in the State.

ARTICLE XVI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of the Territory of Montana, as they shall exist at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, are hereby declared to be the counties of the State until otherwise established or changed by law.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the same shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless a majority of the qualified electors of the county, at a general election on a proposition to remove the county seat, shall vote therefor; but no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in four years.

SEC. 3. In all cases of the establishment of a new county it shall be held to pay its ratable proportion of all then existing liabilities of the county or counties from which it is formed, less the ratable proportion of the value of the county buildings and property of the county or counties from which it is formed; *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the readjustment of county lines between existing counties.

SEC. 4. In each county there shall be elected three County Commissioners whose term of office shall be four years. A vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners shall be filled by appointment by the District Judge of the district in which the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 5. There shall be elected in each county the following officers: One County Clerk, who shall be Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners and ex officio Recorder; one Sheriff; one Treasurer, who shall be Collector of Taxes; *Provided*, That no person shall hold the office of County Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms; one County Superintendent of Schools; one County Surveyor; one Assessor; one Coroner; one Public Administrator. Persons elected to the different offices named in this section shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected

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and qualified. Vacancies in all county, township and precinct offices, except that of County Commissioners, shall be filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners, and the appointee shall hold his office until the next general election.

SEC. 6. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township, precinct and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and their terms of office shall be as prescribed by law, not in any case to exceed two years, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided.

ARTICLE XVII.

PUBLIC LANDS.

SECTION 1. All lands of the State that have been, or that may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress, and all lands acquired by gift or grant or devise, from any person or corporation, shall be public lands of the State, and shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as hereafter provided, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated or devised; and none of such land, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, nor unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the State; nor shall any lands which the State holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of, except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States. Said lands shall be classified by the Board of Land Commissioners, as follows: First, lands which are valuable only for grazing purposes. Second, those which are principally valuable for the timber that is on them. Third, agricultural lands. Fourth, lands within the limits of any town or city or within three miles of such limits: *Provided*, That any of said lands may be re-classified whenever, by reason of increased facilities for irrigation or otherwise, they shall be subject to different classification.

SEC. 2. The lands of the first of said classes may be sold or leased, under such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by law. The lands of the second class may be sold, or the timber thereon may be sold, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The agricultural lands may be either sold or leased, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The land of the fourth class shall be sold in alternate lots of not more than five acres each, and not more than one-half of any one tract of such lands shall be sold prior to the year one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910).

SEC. 3. All other public lands may be disposed of in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

LABOR.

SECTION 1. The Legislative Assembly may provide for a bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, to be located at the capital, and be under the control

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of a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The Commissioner shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified his compensation shall be as provided by law.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for the Warden or other officer of any State penitentiary or reformatory institution in the State of Montana, or for any State officer, to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict confined within said institutions.

ARTICLE XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS AND FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Members of the Legislative Assembly and all officers, executive, ministerial or judicial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; and that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this State, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law. So help me God." And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or trust.

SEC. 2. The Legislative Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

SEC. 3. The Legislative Assembly shall enact suitable laws to prevent the destruction by fire from any cause of the grasses and forests upon lands of the State or upon lands of the public domain, the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon this State, and to otherwise protect the same.

SEC. 4. The Legislative Assembly shall enact liberal homestead and exemption laws.

SEC. 5. No perpetuities shall be allowed, except for charitable purposes.

SEC. 6. All county officers shall keep their offices at the county seats of their respective counties.

SEC. 7. In the disposition of the public lands granted by the United States to this State preference shall always be given to actual settlers thereon, and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for carrying this section into effect.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly may at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, submit to the electors of the State the question whether there shall be a convention to revise, alter or amend this Constitution; and if a majority of those voting on the question shall declare in favor of such convention, the Legislative Assembly shall at its next session provide for the calling thereof. The number of members of the convention shall be the same as that of the House of Representatives, and they shall be elected in the

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same manner, at the same places and in the same districts. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the necessary expenses of the convention. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Montana, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualifications of members shall be the same as of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the Legislative Assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election no such revision, alteration or amendment shall take effect.

SEC. 9. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislative Assembly; and if the same shall be voted for by two thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments, together with the ayes and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; and the Secretary of State shall cause the said amendment or amendments to be published in full in at least one newspaper in each county (if such there be) for three months previous to the next general election for members to the Legislative Assembly; and at said election the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection; and such as approved by a majority of those voting thereon shall become part of the Constitution. Should more amendments than one be submitted at the same election, they shall be so prepared and distinguished by numbers or otherwise that each can be voted upon separately; *Provided*, however, that not more than three amendments to this Constitution shall be submitted at the same election.

ARTICLE XX.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise by reason of changing from a Territorial to a State form of government it is declared as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, and in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, shall be and remain in full force as the laws of the State until altered or repealed, or until they expire by their own limitation; *Provided*, that whenever in said laws the words, "Territory," "Montana Territory" or "Territory of Montana" occur, the words "State" or "State of Montana" shall be appropriately substituted and read therefor; *And, provided further*, that the duties which now by law devolve upon Probate Judges as jury commissioners and in relation to issuing marriage licenses and filing and recording marriage certificates, and the duties as ex officio clerks of their own courts, shall, until otherwise provided by law,

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devolve upon and be performed by the Clerks of District Courts in their respective counties; *And, provided further*, that the duties of Probate Judges now imposed by law relative to town sites and to the approval of bonds of other county officers shall, until otherwise provided by law, be performed by the District Judges in the several counties in their respective districts.

SEC. 2. All lawful orders, judgments and decrees in civil causes, all contracts and claims and all lawful convictions, judgments and sentences in criminal actions, made and entered, or pronounced by the courts within the Territory of Montana, and in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, shall continue and be and remain in full force in the State, unaffected in any respect by the change from a Territorial to a State form of government, and may be enforced and executed under the laws of the State.

SEC. 3. No crime or criminal offense committed against the laws of the Territory of Montana shall abate, or be in any wise affected, by reason of the change from a Territorial to a State form of government; but the same shall be deemed and taken to be an offense against the laws of the State, and the appropriate courts of the State shall have jurisdiction over and to hear and determine the same; *Provided*, that this section shall not in any wise be construed to change the law of the statute of limitations, or the due effect or application of the same.

SEC. 4. Except as herein otherwise provided, the word "district" shall be substituted and read in lieu of the word "probate" in the terms "Probate Court" or "Probate Judge" whenever the same occur in the laws of the Territory of Montana, and all said laws which by their terms apply to Probate Courts or Probate Judges shall, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, upon a change from Territorial to State government, be deemed and taken to apply to District Courts and District Judges; *Provided*, that all laws allowing fees to Probate Judges are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Clerks of District Courts, until otherwise provided by law, shall each perform the duties and be entitled to the same fees as now provided by law for Clerks of the District Courts of the Territory, and until otherwise provided by law shall also perform the services and be entitled to fees therefor that are now provided for Clerks of Probate Courts.

SEC. 6. Upon a change from Territorial to State government the seals in use by the Supreme Court and the Territorial District Courts in and for the several counties respectively, shall pass to and become, until otherwise provided by law, the seals respectively of the Supreme Court and of the District Courts of the State in such counties.

SEC. 7. Prosecutions for criminal offenses against the laws of the Territory of Montana pending at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union shall not abate; but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Montana, and the title of every such action shall be changed to conform to this provision.

SEC. 8. Parties who, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, may be confined under lawful commitments, or otherwise lawfully held to answer for alleged violations of any of the criminal laws of the Territory of Montana, shall continue to be so confined or held until discharged therefrom by the proper courts of the State.

SEC. 9. All writs, processes, prosecutions, actions, causes of action, defenses,

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claims and rights of individuals, associations and bodies corporate existing at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union shall continue and be respectively executed, proceeded with, determined, enforced and protected under the laws of the State.

SEC. 10. All undertakings, bonds, obligations and recognizances in force at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, which were executed to the Territory of Montana, or any officer thereof in his official capacity, or to any official board for the benefit of the Territory of Montana, are hereby respectively assigned and transferred to the State of Montana, to the State officer successor to said Territorial officer, or to the official board successor to the aforesaid official board, for the use of the State, as the case may be, and shall be as valid and binding as if executed under State law to the State, or State officer in his official capacity, or official board, for the benefit of the State; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the Territory of Montana or to any county, school district, or municipality therein, at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, are hereby respectively assigned and transferred, and the same shall be payable to the State, county, school district or municipality, as the case may be, and payment thereof may be enforced under the laws of the State.

SEC. 11. All property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims, demands and choses in action of every kind, belonging to the Territory of Montana at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, are hereby assigned and transferred to, and shall be vested in, and become the property of the State of Montana.

SEC. 12. All obligations of the Territory of Montana, existing, in force and unpaid at the time of the admission of the State into the Union are hereby assumed by the State, which shall and will well and truly pay the same.

SEC. 13. All matters, cases and proceedings pending in any Probate Court in the Territory of Montana, at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all official records, files, moneys, and other property of, or pertaining to such court, are hereby transferred to the District Court in and for the same county, and such District Court shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear, determine and dispose of all such matters, cases and proceedings.

SEC. 14. All actions, cases and proceedings, and matters which shall be pending in the Supreme and District Courts of Montana Territory at the time of the admission of the State into the Union whereof the United States Circuit or District Court might have had jurisdiction, had such court existed at the commencement of such actions, cases, proceedings and matters, respectively, shall be transferred to said United States Circuit and District Courts respectively; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to such actions, cases, proceedings and matters shall be transferred to said United States Courts; *Provided*, That no civil action, cause or proceeding to which the United States is not a party shall be transferred to either of said United States Courts except upon written request of one of the parties thereto, and in the absence of such request such case shall be proceeded with in the proper State Courts.

SEC. 15. All actions, cases, proceedings and matters pending in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of Montana at the time the State shall be admitted into the Union, and all files, records and indictments relating thereto, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be appropriately transferred,

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as may be proper, to the Supreme and District Courts of the State, respectively, and all such actions, cases, and matters shall be proceeded with in the proper State Courts.

SEC. 16. Upon a change from a Territorial to a State government, and until otherwise provided by law, the Great Seal of the Territory shall be deemed and taken to be the Great Seal of the State of Montana.

SEC. 17. All Territorial, county and township officers now occupying their respective positions under the laws of the Territory of Montana, or of the United States of America, shall continue and remain in their respective official positions and perform the duties thereof as now provided by law after the State is admitted into the Union, and shall be considered State officers until their successors in office shall be duly elected and qualified, as provided by ordinance, notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in this Constitution, and shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as is now established by law; *Provided*, That the compensation for Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall be paid by the State of Montana.

Done in open convention at the city of Helena, in the Territory of Montana, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

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ORDINANCE NO. I.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

BE IT ORDAINED: *First.* That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of the State of Montana shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting the said proposed State of Montana do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said State of Montana, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the said State of Montana on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein contained shall preclude the said State of Montana from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said last named lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State of Montana so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Montana shall be assumed and paid by the said State of Montana.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State of Montana and free from sectarian control.

Fifth. That on behalf of the people of Montana, we in convention assembled do adopt the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth. That the Ordinances in this article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State of Montana.

Seventh. The State hereby accepts the several grants of land from the United States to the State of Montana, mentioned in an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, to form Constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States." Approved February 22d, 1889, upon the terms and conditions therein provided.

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ORDINANCE NO. II.

ELECTIONS.

Be it Ordained by the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Montana:

First. That an election shall be held throughout the Territory of Montana on the first Tuesday of October, 1889, for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed and adopted by this convention.

Second. At said election the Constitution framed and adopted by this convention shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection, and all persons who are then qualified electors under the laws of this Territory shall be qualified to vote for the ratification or rejection thereof.

Third. Said elections shall be held at the several polling places and precincts throughout the Territory appointed for the holding of elections under the laws of the Territory, and shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Territory regulating elections. The Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of the Territory shall appoint Judges and Clerks of such election in each of said polling places and precincts in the same manner as is now required by law for the appointment of Judges and Clerks of general elections in the Territory.

Fourth. Each elector voting at said election shall have written or printed upon the ticket he may deposit in the ballot box, the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

Fifth. The votes cast at said election for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution shall be canvassed by the canvassing boards of the respective counties not later than fifteen days after said election, or sooner, if the returns from all of the precincts shall have been received, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Montana for canvassing the votes at general elections in said Territory, and the returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of the Territory, who, with the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Territory, or any two of them, shall constitute a Board of Canvassers, who shall meet at the office of the Secretary of the Territory on or before the thirtieth day after the election, and canvass the votes so cast and declare the result.

Sixth. That on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of Montana, a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General, a State Treasurer, a State Auditor, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, a Judge for each of the judicial districts established by this Constitution, a Clerk of the Supreme Court and a Clerk of the District Court in and for each county of the State, and the members of the Legislative Assembly provided for in this Constitution. The terms of officers so elected shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union and shall end on the first Monday in January, 1893, except as otherwise provided.

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Seventh. There shall be elected at the same time one Representative in the Fifty-first Congress of the United States.

Eighth. The votes for the above officers shall be returned and canvassed as is provided by law, and returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Territory and canvassed in the same manner and by the same board as is the vote upon the Constitution, except as to Clerk of the District Court.

Ninth. There shall also be elected at the same time the following county and township officers: Three County Commissioners, one Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and ex officio Recorder, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, one County Superintendent of Common Schools, one County Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Coroner, one Public Administrator, one County Attorney, two Justices of the Peace, and two Constables for each township. The terms of office for the above-named officers shall begin upon the admission of the State and end upon the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893, except as to County Treasurer, whose term shall begin on the first Monday in March succeeding his election, and end on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1893, and also, as to County Commissioners whose terms are otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Tenth. The votes for the above county and township officers and for Clerk of the District Court shall be returned and canvassed and certificates of election to said officers issued as is now provided by law.

Eleventh. Notice of the election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for State, district, county and township officers shall be given by the Clerks of the several Boards of County Commissioners in the same manner as notice of general elections for delegate to Congress and county officers is required to be given by the existing laws of the Territory.

Twelfth. That the provisions of this ordinance shall apply only to the election and to the officers elected on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

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AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

To the People of the Territory of Montana:

The Constitutional Convention, after a continuous session of forty-five days, has completed its labors and submits the accompanying Constitution of the State of Montana to the qualified electors for their ratification or rejection.

We do not claim that it is a perfect instrument. No Constitution ever reflected the consensus of public opinion upon all questions. All Constitutions are the result of compromises. The Constitution of the United States, cherished above all other instruments, was far from perfect when adopted, but time and the light of experience exposed its imperfections, and the fifteen amendments which were subsequently proposed and adopted, demonstrated that the power of government lodged with the people may be safely relied upon to correct inequalities and provide new safeguards when required. So it will be with this Constitution.

The usual provision for the submission and adoption of amendments is made. On the first day of October next, a general election will be had, at which you will be called upon to ratify or reject the work of this convention. Each elector, voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon the ticket he may deposit in the ballot box the words, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

The Constitution now proposed is similar in all its fundamental provisions to the Constitution of 1884, which was ratified by a large majority, yet we think in this, the judiciary system is better suited to the wants and interests of our people.

We submit it in convenient form for your careful consideration, and commend it as worthy of your unanimous approval. The adoption of the Constitution will secure our admission upon an equal footing with the original States; it will give us adequate courts for the administration of justice; it will permit us to tax large quantities of land now exempt from taxation; it will give us the immediate benefit of school and other lands donated by the United States; it will relieve us of that unjust inhibition by which we are prohibited from selling our mines in foreign markets; it will give us a Representative in Congress and two United States Senators to represent us in Washington; it will give us the right of suffrage in national elections; it will give us a stable government; it will invite capital and emigration; in short, it will break the shackles of Territorial bondage and elevate us to the full dignity of American citizenship.

Our population represents individuals who have enjoyed constitutional government in different States of the Union, and those whose lives and aspirations have been circumscribed within the narrow limits of Territorial vassalage. To neither of these is it necessary to address an argument in favor of our speedy admission into the Union. Let every citizen who deserves well of his State, of his country, and of mankind, promote in every honorable way the ratification of this Constitution.

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We point with pride to the fact that no shadow of repudiation found its way into our Constitution. That important point is well and safely guarded. Experience has taught the people of the United States that capital and emigration seek a stable and safe government. If Montana were a State to-day, the capital that would seek investment, and the immigrant who would seek homes in this our favored land of Montana, would be increased in an immense ratio.

We, who are here to participate in laying deep and broad the foundation of this great commonwealth, will pass away, but our votes and efforts will live with the years to come—when all the problems of our day shall be solved, only to give place, perhaps, to others of deeper and graver import; we confidently hope and expect that the Constitution will receive a hearty approval, and respectfully submit it to the consideration of an intelligent and patriotic people.

JOSEPH K. TOOLE,
B. PLATT CARPENTER,
W. W. DIXON,
JAMES E. CALLAWAY,
T. E. COLLINS,
WALTER M. BICKFORD,
CHARLES S. WARREN,
Committee on Address.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 26th, 1889.

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ADMISSION PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Montana might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act, become the State of Montana; and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that delegates elected as therein provided to a constitutional convention in the Territory of Montana, should meet at the seat of government of said Territory, and that, after they had met and organized, they should declare on behalf of the people of Montana that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a State government for the proposed State of Montana; and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the Convention should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said State, make certain provisions prescribed in said act; and,

WHEREAS, It was provided by said act that the Constitution thus formed for the people of Montana should, by an ordinance of the Constitution forming the same, be submitted to the people of Montana at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State; and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of the said Territory, who, with the Governor and the Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances; and,

WHEREAS, It has been certified to me by the Governor of said Territory that, within the time prescribed by said act of Congress, a Constitution for the proposed State of Montana has been adopted, and that the same, together with two ordinances connected therewith, has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and,

WHEREAS, A duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and ordinances, as required by said act, has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress afore-

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said, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Montana to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

[SEAL]

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

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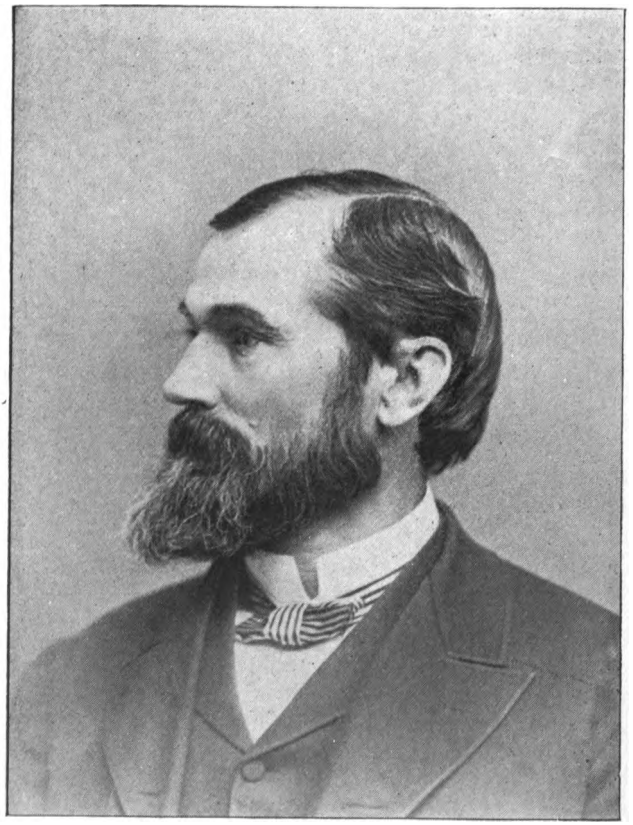

WILBUR F. SANDERS.

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PART II—OFFICIALS.

MONTANA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

WILBUR F. SANDERS, of Helena, was born in Leon, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., May 2, 1834; was educated in the common and high schools of his native State; taught school in New York; removed to Ohio in 1854, where he continued school teaching; studied law at Akron, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1856; recruited a company of infantry and a battery in 1861, and in October following was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Sixty-fourth Ohio, of which regiment he was made Adjutant; was acting Assistant Adjutant-general on the staff of General James W. Forsyth; assisted, in 1862, in the construction of defenses along the railroads south of Nashville, when ill health compelled him to resign. His former law partner, ex-Governor Sidney Edgerton, having been appointed Chief Justice of Idaho, he was persuaded to move to that Territory; with a party consisting of fifteen persons with family, went to Omaha, and thence by ox teams by way of South Pass and Snake River. The Indians were exceedingly hostile, and at one point along the route captured one of the teams, but Mr. Sanders' party was well armed and regained their property. After reaching the north bank of Snake River the party decided to locate in that part of Idaho which is now Montana, reaching Bannack in September, 1863, which was even then a lively camp, notwithstanding the discoveries recently made in Alder Gulch. He engaged in the practice of law, and took an active part in the exciting scenes that marked that period of the mining days of Bannack and Alder Gulch, and was one of the leaders in the crusade against the cut-throats and robbers that infested the country at that time. He prosecuted a large number of the notorious robbers, including Plummer and his gang. But few men were his equal for personal bravery. He knew no fear, and would prosecute criminals in the face of cocked revolvers, apparently unconcerned. To such men Montana owes much for her rapid advancement and present prosperous condition. After law and order were restored, Colonel Sanders again resumed the practice of law; visited Washington during the winter of 1865–66 to represent the claims of the miners who were taxed or licensed; moved to Helena in October, 1868; was elected to the Legislature in 1872, also in 1874, 1876 and 1878, and was a candidate for delegate

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to Congress in 1864, 1867, 1880 and 1886, on the Republican ticket, and was a delegate to the Territorial Republican Conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1884; was elected a commissioner in 1869, to take such action as was necessary toward holding a constitutional convention; was a member of a committee appointed to codify the laws of the first Legislature of Montana; was appointed United States District Attorney by President Grant, in 1872, but declined, owing to his extensive law practice, which demanded his whole attention; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the United States Senate by the first Legislature held under the State Constitution. His term of service will expire March 3, 1893. Senator Sanders was married October 27, 1858, to Miss Harriet P. Fenn, of Talmadge, Ohio.

THOMAS C. POWER, of Helena, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa, May 22, 1839; received his primary education in the common schools, and took a three years' course in civil engineering at Sisisinawa College, Wisconsin; followed his profession summers, and taught school winters for three years; went with a surveying party to Dakota in 1860 and soon thereafter engaged in the mercantile business on the Missouri River, and continued in that business until 1867, when he located at Fort Benton, the head of navigation; was President of the "Benton P" line of steamers; also operated a stage line between Helena and Benton from 1878 to 1882; has been a successful stockgrower, as well as a merchant and trader; located at Helena in 1878, and now has varied interests throughout the State, including cattle, mines, mercantile and banking houses; is President of the American National Bank, of Helena, organized in 1890, and owns one of the finest business and office buildings in Helena, which bears his name; also a handsome dwelling; was a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention held at Helena in January, 1884; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was nominated by the Republicans for Governor at the first State election in 1889, and was defeated by Joseph K. Toole, Democrat, by 576 votes; was elected to the United States Senate January 2, 1890, taking his seat April 16 following. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895. Senator Power was married February 13, 1867, to Miss Mary G. Flanagan, of Dubuque, Iowa, bringing his wife to Montana in 1868.

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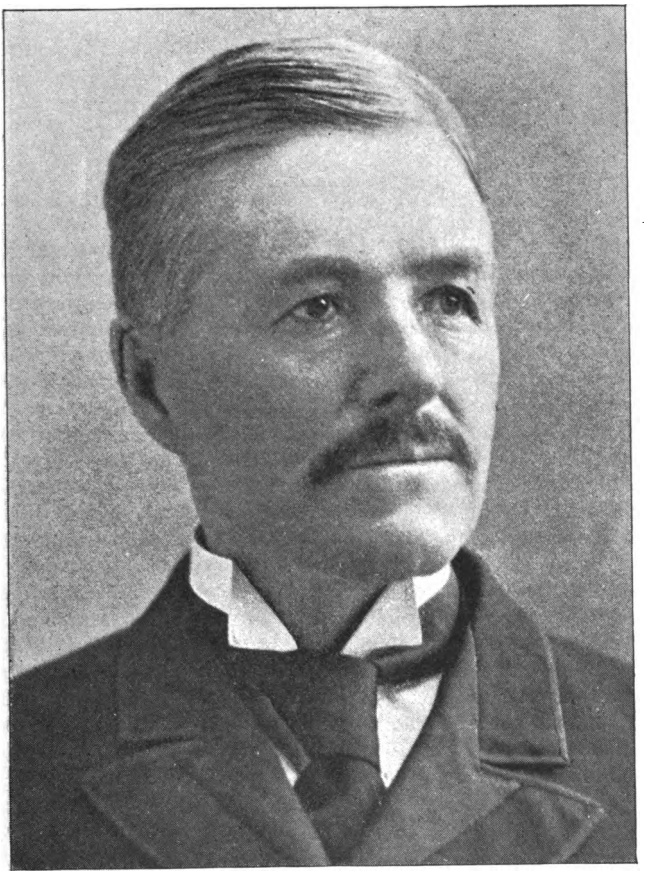

THOS. C. POWER.

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REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS HENRY CARTER, of Helena, the first Representative in Congress from the State of Montana, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, October 30, 1854; received a common school education in Illinois; was engaged in farming, railroading and school teaching for a number of years; studied law and was admitted to the bar; came to Helena, Mont., from Burlington, Iowa, in 1882, where he has since resided and practiced law; was elected delegate to the Fifty-first Congress on the Republican ticket from the then Territory, defeating W. A. Clark by 5,126 votes, and being the first Republican elected to that position since 1871. When the State was admitted to the Union Mr. Carter was the unanimous choice of his party for Representative, and was elected, defeating Martin Maginnis, the Democratic candidate, by 1,648 votes. He gained a national reputation in the Fifty-first Congress by his indefatigable work upon the floor of the House; was chosen as Secretary of the Republican National Congressional Committee for the campaign of 1890. Mr. Carter was again chosen by his party as their candidate for Congress, notwithstanding his urgent request that some one else be nominated, but was defeated by W. W. Dixon, of Butte, by a small number of votes. Mr. Carter was appointed in the spring of 1890, by President Harrison, to be commissioner of the general land office. His appointment was received with great satisfaction by the people of the west, who were aware that he was peculiarly fitted by his experience to administrate that department with intelligence and justice to all concerned.

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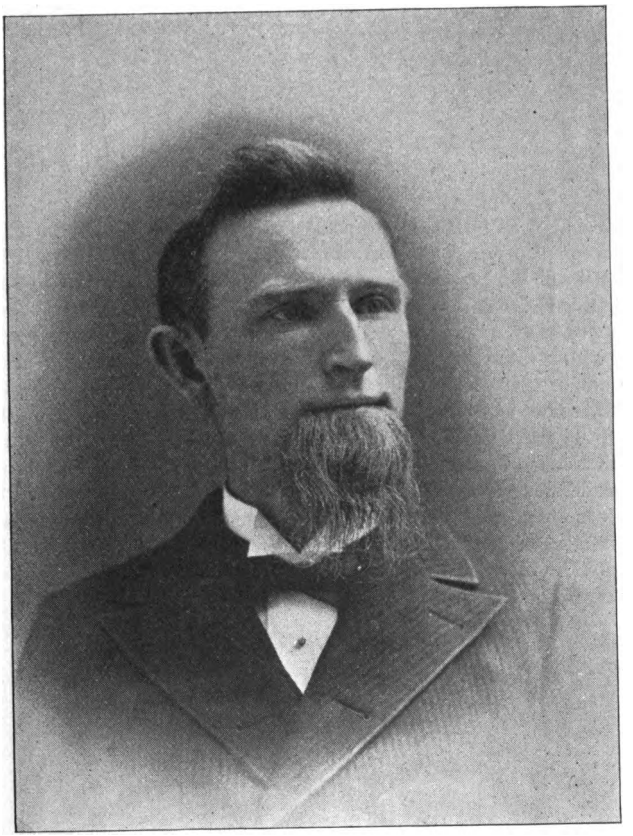

T. H. CARTER.

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WILLIAM WIRT DIXON, of Butte, who succeeds T. H. Carter as Montana's Representative in Congress, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1838, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa when in his twentieth year; practiced his profession in Iowa for one year, when he moved to Arkansas, where he practiced law another year; went to California, and from there to Nevada, where he practiced four years, coming to Montana in 1866; located first at Helena, but soon after moved to Deer Lodge, where he continued his practice for thirteen years; went to the Black Hills in 1879; returning to Montana three years later, he located at Butte, where he has since resided and practiced law. Mr. Dixon, like all Montanans, has mined to some extent; was elected to the Legislature in 1871, and in 1883 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Helena in January, 1884. He was nominated by the Democratic party to make the race with Carter for congressional honors, and was successful. Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Ida Wilson, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1874.

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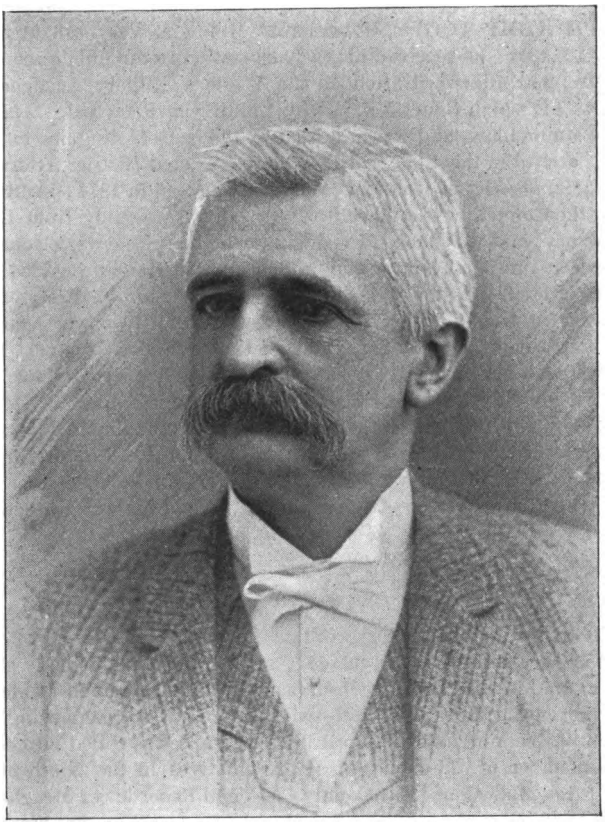

W. W. Dixon.

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STATE OFFICIALS

JOSEPH KEMP TOOLE, Governor of Montana, was born at Savannah, Mo., May 12, 1851; he received his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and afterward attended the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Ky., of which General E. Kirby Smith was Principal. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Montana in 1869, the year of his arrival in this State; in 1872 he was elected District Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Montana, and was re-elected in 1874; in 1881 he was elected to the Council of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly from Lewis and Clarke County, and was chosen President of the body; he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Helena in 1884; was the same year elected Territorial Delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress, having Hiram Knowles, Republican, for his opponent; in 1886 he was again elected delegate, defeating Wilbur F. Sanders, now United States Senator. Mr. Toole was in Congress an indefatigable advocate of Statehood rights for Montana. After his congressional service he resumed the practice of law in Helena. In August, 1889, the first Democratic State Convention unanimously chose him as its candidate for Governor; he was elected October 1, 1889, over Thomas C. Power; he took his seat November 8, 1889. Early in 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Rosecrans, at Washington, D. C., his wife being a daughter of General W. S. Rosecrans. (*For Portrait, see Frontispiece.*)

LOUIS ROTWITT, Secretary of State, is a native of Germany; was born July 23, 1838; came to America in 1857; served in Fremont's body guard during the war, and in 1866 came to Montana, where he has since resided. Soon after arriving in the Territory Mr. Rotwitt engaged in merchandising and mining, which business he followed until 1879, when he was called into public life. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Ninth and Tenth Territorial Assemblies, and was County Clerk and Recorder of Meagher County from 1880 to 1889; was chosen by the Republicans to represent his district in the Constitutional Convention, and when the State was admitted to the Union a still higher honor was conferred upon him, being elevated to the office of Secretary of State, which position he now holds. Mr. Rotwitt is a most popular officer, and during his public career has gained a host of friends. He is a single man.

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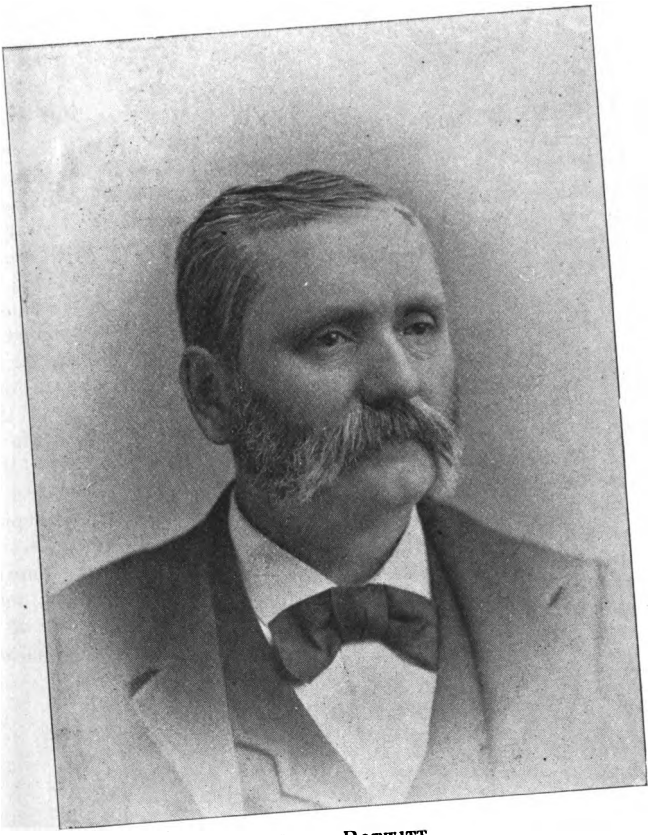

LOUIS ROTWITT.

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E. A. KENNEY, Auditor of the State of Montana, was born in 1844, at Guilford, Vermont; his parents moved to Meriden, Conn., a few years after his birth; he attended the public schools of that city and afterward attended Yale College; commenced the study of law, but the breaking out of the war changed his plans; entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Company F, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry, serving through the war and retiring with the rank of Captain. Mr. Kenney was reappointed in the regular army at the close of the war and was stationed at Fort Macon, North Carolina, but resigned and returned home after serving a few months; again enlisted in the regular army at Philadelphia, in 1868, and was stationed with the Second Cavalry at Fort Ellis, near Bozeman; after serving five years received his discharge, when he, with Hugh Hoppy, established a trading post, on the present site of the city of Livingston; three months later sold out and went to Helena; went to Missoula in 1864 and commenced teaching school; taught school three years and a half, when he was elected Sheriff of Missoula County, being the only Republican elected; was married to Miss Pelkey, of Missoula, January 1, 1875. Mr. Kenney was City Marshal of Missoula for several years, and at the time of the convention held in 1889 to nominate candidates for the State offices, held the position of Chief of Police of Missoula; was elected to the office of State Auditor upon the Republican ticket, and is the first occupant of that office after the admission of the State.

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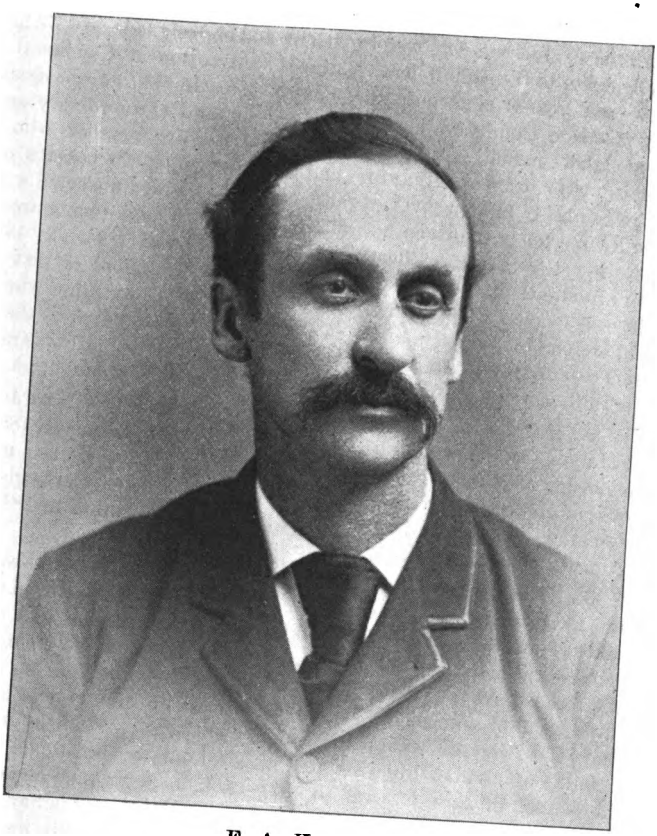

E. A. KENNEY.

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RICHARD O. HICKMAN, State Treasurer of Montana, was born in Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, on November 1, 1831, and was raised and educated in Sangamon County, Illinois. At the age of twenty he went to California and engaged in the mining, livery and express business. He remained in California until September, 1863, when, his health failing, he returned to Springfield, Ill. On March 1, 1864, he fitted out with ox teams, laden with merchandise, and again started westward, arriving in Virginia City, Mont., in July following, where he resided until his election as State Treasurer. He was elected to the sixth session of the Legislature in 1869. In June, 1871, he was appointed Territorial Treasurer, which office he held until 1875, when the capital was removed to Helena and he resigned. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, and was in the same year re-elected to the Legislature. In 1877 he was again returned by Madison County to the eleventh regular and extraordinary session of the Legislative Council. In 1879 he was one of the five members who went to Benton in order to break a quorum, and thus prevented the passage of exemption and subsidy bills in favor of railroads. He was again elected a member of the House for the thirteenth session, held in 1883, and then introduced the bill calling together the Constitutional Convention of 1884. In 1886 he was again a member of the Council and was chosen President of that body. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which assembled in Helena on July 4th, and was elected in the campaign of the same year State Treasurer of Montana, which position he now fills. He was married in 1872, at Indianapolis, to Miss Maggie Perrill, and has two daughters.

HENRI J. HASKELL, Attorney General of Montana, was born July 20, 1834, at Palmyra, Somerset County, Me.; came to Montana June 24, 1882, and at the time of his election resided at Glendive, Dawson County; was a member of the House of Representatives in the Sixteenth and last Territorial Legislature, and represented his district in the Constitutional Convention in 1889; was elected Attorney General on the Republican ticket.

JOHN GANNON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1842; when two years old his parents moved to Wyoming County, New York, where he attended the public schools and received the first courses in his education; he afterwards attended the State Normal School at Albany. At the breaking out of the war he answered the call and enlisted July 29, 1861, and served exactly three years in the Army of the Potomac, in the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps. When he again entered the walks of civilian life he turned his attention to educational matters; he taught school in New Orleans in 1871-72, following which he taught for eight years in Texas, being Principal of the Third Ward school in San Antonio, Texas, in 1879. In 1880 he came to Montana and took up his residence at Glendale, where he was Principal of the public schools for three years, and the two years following held the same position in the Dillon schools, and was chosen County Superintendent of Schools for Beaverhead County; later he removed to Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, being Principal of the public schools there until his election to his present position at the first State election held October 1, 1889. He was nominated at the Republican Convention which met in Anaconda in August. He moved to Helena and assumed his duties on the admission. He is married and has an interesting family.

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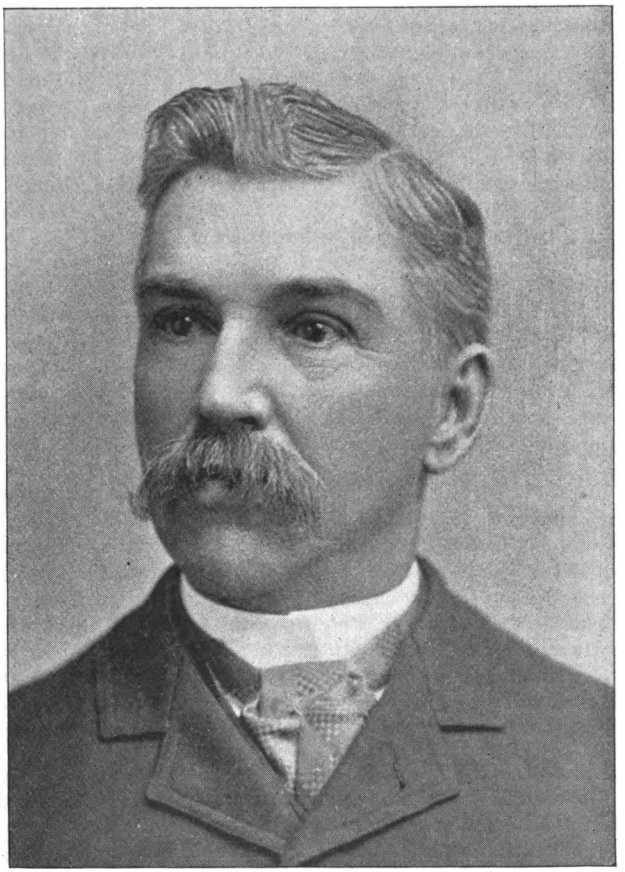

RICHARD O. HICKMAN.

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HENRY N. BLAKE, Chief Justice of the Montana Supreme Court, was born in Massachusetts June 5, 1838; his schooling, begun in the public schools, was crowned by an especially honorable graduation from Harvard College, with the degree of C. E. B., in 1858; he enlisted in April, 1861, in the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served as Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain before the close of the war; he was wounded at the battles of Bull Run and Spottsylvania Court House. He came to Montana in 1866, and was admitted to practice in Montana courts June 1, 1867; was appointed United States Attorney in 1869; was elected in 1871 and again in 1884 District Attorney for the First Judicial District; was appointed Reporter of Supreme Court decisions in 1872; served as a member of the Legislatures of 1874, 1880, 1882 and 1886; was appointed Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court in 1875, and served till 1880; early in 1889 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory, and on the assembling of the first Republican State Convention, in August 1889, was nominated Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and received a majority over Stephen DeWolfe at the election of October 1, 1889. He was married in Boston, January 27, 1870, to Miss Clara J. Clarke; two daughters were born, both of whom are living.

EDGAR N. HARWOOD, first Associate Justice, was born at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1854. While very young his parents moved to Eastern Illinois, and later to Hannibal, Missouri. He studied law in the office of his brother at Hannibal. In 1882 he came to Montana and located in Yellowstone County. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1886. It was here he made his reputation as a lawyer, and the result was his election to the Supreme Bench on the formation of the new State.

WILLIAM H. DEWITT, the junior Associate Justice, was born in 1854, and came to Montana in 1879. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1875 and the Columbia Law School in 1878. Since he arrived in Montana he has resided at Butte, where he practiced law till last fall, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench. In March, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur United States District Attorney, which position he held till 1885, when he resigned. He was elected District Attorney of Silver Bow County in November, 1886, re-elected to the same office in 1888, and was holding that position when he was chosen to fill the office of Associate Justice at the State election in the fall of 1889.

WILLIAM J. KENNEDY, Clerk of the Montana Supreme Court, was born at Bowmanville, Durham County, Canada, April 11, 1851, of Scotch-Irish parentage; his education was acquired at the Canadian public schools; he came to Montana April 30, 1880, coming to the United States the preceding June; he made his home at Victor, Missoula County, and engaged in farming; he served as County Commissioner in Missoula County, and was on the County Board at the time of his election to the Constitutional Convention of 1889. After the convention he was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by the first Republican State Convention, held at Anaconda in August, 1889. It may be truthfully said that Mr. Kennedy neither expected nor solicited the honor of a nomination, but after having accepted, made the contest, being elected by one of the highest majorities.

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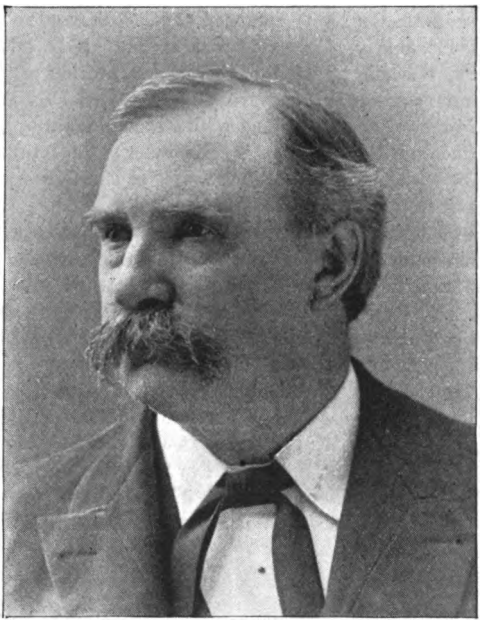
FEDERAL OFFICERS IN MONTANA.



HIRAM KNOWLES.

HIRAM KNOWLES, United States District Judge for the District of Montana, was born in the year 1834 at Hamden, Maine, at the home of his grandfather, his father, who was a sea captain, being absent on a voyage at the time. When but two or three years of age his parents moved to Illinois, locating in Hancock (now Warren) County, where his father resumed the practice of medicine, for which he had been educated. In 1840 his parents moved to West Point, Iowa, at which time the Blackhawk Indians were as plentiful along the Mississippi as Indians have been in Montana for years past. In 1847 his parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where, during the war, Dr. Knowles had charge of one of the United States hospitals. In 1850 young Hiram, with his father, having survived the siege of cholera which raged with fury through Iowa in 1849, left for the Pacific coast, reaching Hangtown (now Placerville), California, July 22. His father purchased a stock of goods and opened a store about seven miles below Hangtown, and placed his son in charge, while he practiced his profession. The father's health failing, they started on the return trip to the States, going by way of Central America, in which country they spent two months, during which time they, with a party of Americans, circumnavigated Lake Nicaragua. They reached home in March, 1851. Hiram entered college at West Point, but was taken sick and compelled to stop; afterward entered the Denmark Academy, from which institution he graduated; also attended Antioch College, in

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Ohio, two years; went to Mississippi in 1857, where he taught for about six months in the Pine Land Academy; entered the office of Messrs. Rankin & Miller as a law student of Judge Miller; was admitted to the bar at Keokuk in 1859, and in the fall of that same year entered Cambridge Law School, at Cambridge, Mass., graduating in 1860; returned to Keokuk, and commenced practicing, and in 1862 came to Montana; was appointed District Attorney for Humboldt County, Nevada, by Orrian Clemens, a brother of "Mark Twain," at that time Secretary and acting Governor; was elected Probate Judge of that county; went to Idaho City in 1865, and with Frank Ganahl opened a law office, where they practiced until 1866, when Mr. Knowles again returned to Montana, being attracted by the reported gold discoveries at Elk Creek and Bear Gulch. Purchasing an interest in a mine at Deep Gulch, he worked all summer as windlassman. Having learned, about the time of leaving Idaho, that his mother was in poor health, and having received no news all summer, he sold out his interest in the mine and returned to his old home, but learned on the way that his mother had died. While in Iowa, undetermined as to his next move, he was appointed Associate Justice of Montana. He remained upon the Supreme Bench for eleven years and one month, resigning in 1879. Judge Knowles was married to Miss Mary L. Curtis, at Athens, Ohio, April 12, 1871, and moved at once to Deer Lodge, where they made their home until 1882. Six children, four of whom are living, have been born to them. In 1881 Judge Knowles associated with him John F. Forbis, and practiced law at Butte until appointed United States District Judge by President Harrison, in 1890; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889, and was a prominent member of the Committee on Judiciary.

ELBERT D. WEED.

ELBERT D. WEED, United States District Attorney for the District of

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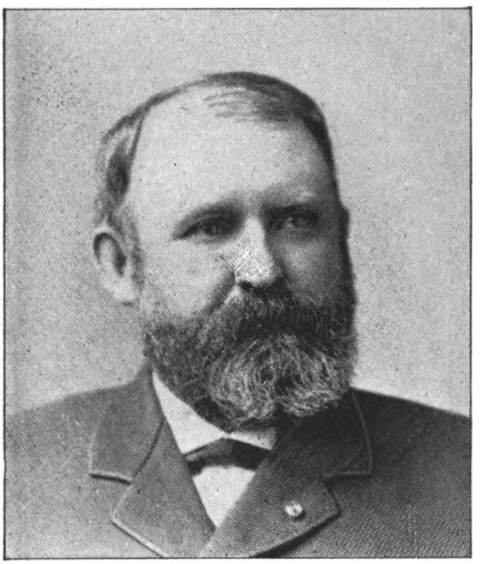
Montana, was born December 1, 1858, in Allegany County, New York, of American parentage. His parents moved to Wisconsin when he was but six years of age; attended the district school, and afterward graduated from Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., with the class of 1880; attended the State University at Madison, Wis., taking a law course; commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1881, where he remained until coming to Helena in 1883. Mr. Weed has been eminently successful at the bar, and has frequently been honored with responsible offices; was Deputy District Attorney for Lewis and Clarke County in 1885 and 1886; was Assistant United States District Attorney from 1886 to 1888, and when Montana was admitted as a State Mr. Weed was appointed by President Harrison as United States District Attorney, the commission being issued March 14, 1889. Mr. Weed is a single man.



JAMES H. MILLS.

JAMES H. MILLS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana, was born at New Lisbon, O., December 21, 1837, of American parents. The removal of his family to Pittsburgh, Pa., enabled him to receive a common school education, which was later augmented by practical commercial experience. His first business venture was in the sale of timber in Elk and Jefferson Counties, which offered a field for profitable operation up to the commencement of the rebellion. On the call for men Mr. Mills enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Early in his war service he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and later was breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Shortly after being mustered out of an honorable service he started westward, joining a party which started from Omaha, and, traversing the Tongue River and Bozeman route, arrived in Helena early in 1866. He mined for a time in Emigrant

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Gulch, but in 1867 went to Virginia City and founded the *Montana Post*, the first paper published in the Territory. In June, 1868, Captain Mills located in Deer Lodge, and founded the *New Northwest*, which has grown until it is to day the strongest and most widely quoted weekly journal in Montana. Captain Mills has always been active in the Republican councils, but has never been a seeker of political emoluments. He was appointed Secretary of Montana by President Hayes, and after serving one term declined a reappointment. He served as a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and was nominated for membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1889, but withdrew his name to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, which comprises Utah and Idaho, besides Montana. He was commissioned June 4. During twenty-two years of active life in Deer Lodge County Captain Mills has become one of the best known men of the State, and no man commands more universal respect.

GEORGE O. EATON.

GEORGE O. EATON was born in Warren, Knox County, Maine, May 14, 1848; was educated at the public schools of Maine, the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the Columbia College School of Mines, New York City. Served as private in Company "I," Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, in 1864–65, and as Second and First Lieutenant in Fifth United States Cavalry, 1873–81. During his service in the Regular Army his name was, upon two different occasions, sent by President U. S. Grant to the United States Senate, calling attention to "conspicuous gallantry" in Indian fights.

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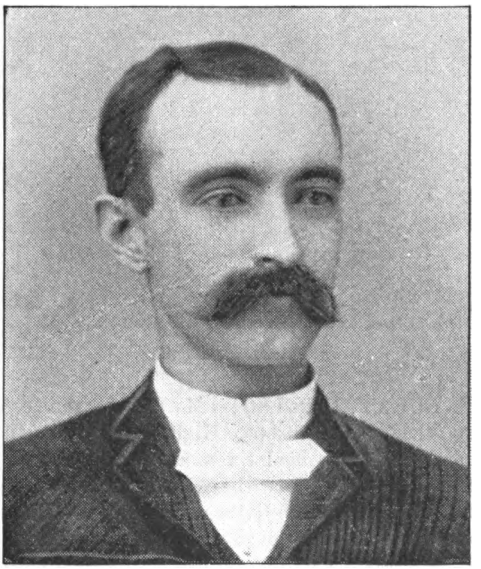
During the last four years of his service in the Regular Army he was also engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming.

Resigning from the army in 1881, he came to Montana, where he has since followed the business of mining.

He was a member of the Montana Constitutional Conventions of 1884 and 1889, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, 1888.

He was appointed United States Surveyor-General for Montana by President Benjamin Harrison, in September, 1889.



GEORGE W. SPROULE.

GEORGE W. SPROULE, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Montana, was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, October 27, 1858, of American parents. He attended the public schools of Petaluma until he was seventeen years of age, when he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, in the prosperous days of that great camp. He learned assaying, and was employed at the mines of the Consolidated Virginia and California until 1877. In 1877 he commenced the study of law, and in 1879 went to Bodie, California, where he acted for a time as Clerk of a Justice Court, but was afterward appointed Constable and Deputy Sheriff of Bodie County. Later, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster of Bodie. He removed to Portland, Oregon, in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1884 he went to Eagle, Idaho, remaining there about a year. In 1885 he went to Butte; was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court of Silver Bow County in 1886. When the State of Montana was created, and the attendant judicial positions made, Mr. Sproule was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for this district, receiving his appointment in March. He is married. His politics are Republican.

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WILLIAM F. FURAY.

WILLIAM F. FURAY, United States Marshal for the District of Montana, was born January 14, 1860, at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, of Irish parents. He attended country school six months each year until he was fifteen years of age. At the age of twenty-two he came West, and was employed as clerk in the offices of the Union Pacific Railway Company at Ogden, Utah. After eighteen months service with the railway he went to Omaha, where he purchased horses for the Military Bridge Company. He then moved to Anaconda, Montana, and for two years was chief clerk in the general merchandise house of St. Clair, Caplice & Co.; was appointed Deputy Clerk and Recorder of Deer Lodge County, and two years later was elected County Clerk and Recorder. On July 1, 1890, he was appointed United States Marshal by President Benjamin Harrison, succeeding George Irvin, II. Mr. Furay is what might be called a hard-working official, and takes unusual interest in his work. Politically he has always been a Republican, and active in party work. He is a single man.

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PART III—LEGISLATIVE.

THE MONTANA SENATE.

FIRST SESSION—NOVEMBER 23, 90 DAYS.

The membership of the first State Senate which assembled November 23, 1889, was as follows:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	COUNTIES.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
Lawrence A. Brown, *R*...	Beaverhead	Dillon.
†Jerald T. Armington, *R*.	Cascade.....	Belt.
†Joseph A. Baker, *D*.	Choteau.....	Fort Benton.
R. G. Redd, *D*.....	Custer	Miles City.
W. S. Becker, *D*.....	Dawson.....	Glendive.
William M. Thornton, *D*..	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Charles W. Hoffman, *D*...	Gallatin	Timberline.
†C. J. McNamara, *D*.	Fergus.....	Fort Maginnis.
†Robert Fisher, *R*.	Jefferson.....	Wickes.
Cornelius Hedges, *R*.. ...	Lewis and Clarke.....	Helena.
†Loren B. Olds, *R*.....	Madison	Red Bluff.
†M. E. Rutherford, *R*	Missoula	Missoula.
William Parberry, *D*.....	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs.
James S. Thompson, *R*...	Park	Livingston.
†Daniel J. Hennessy, *D*....	Silver Bow.....	Butte.
†Albert L. Babcock, *R*.....	Yellowstone	Billings.

† Short Term, one year.

SECOND SESSION—JANUARY 5, 60 DAYS.

The second Senate was composed of the following:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	COUNTIES.	POST-OFFICES.
*Brown, L. A., *R*.....	Beaverhead	Dillon.
Becker, W. S., *D*.....	Dawson.....	Glendive.
Bayliss, C. W., *R*.....	Fergus	Ubet.
Buford, S. R., *D*.....	Madison...	Virginia City.
Cardwell, Ed., *D*.....	Jefferson.....	Cold Springs.
Goddard, O. F., *R*.....	Yellowstone.....	Billings.
Gibson, Paris, *D*.....	Cascade....	Great Falls.
Hoffman, C. W., *D*.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.
Hedges, C., *R*.....	Lewis and Clarke.....	Helena.
Hennessy, D. J., *D*	Silver Bow	Butte.
Matts, E. D., *D*.....	Missoula	Missoula.
Power, J. W., *R*.....	Choteau.....	Fort Benton.
Parberry, Wm., *D*.....	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs.
Redd, R. G., *D*.....	Custer	Miles City.
Thornton, W. M., *D*.....	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Thompson, Jas. S., *R*.....	Park.....	Livingston.

*Resigned February 4; vacancy not filled.

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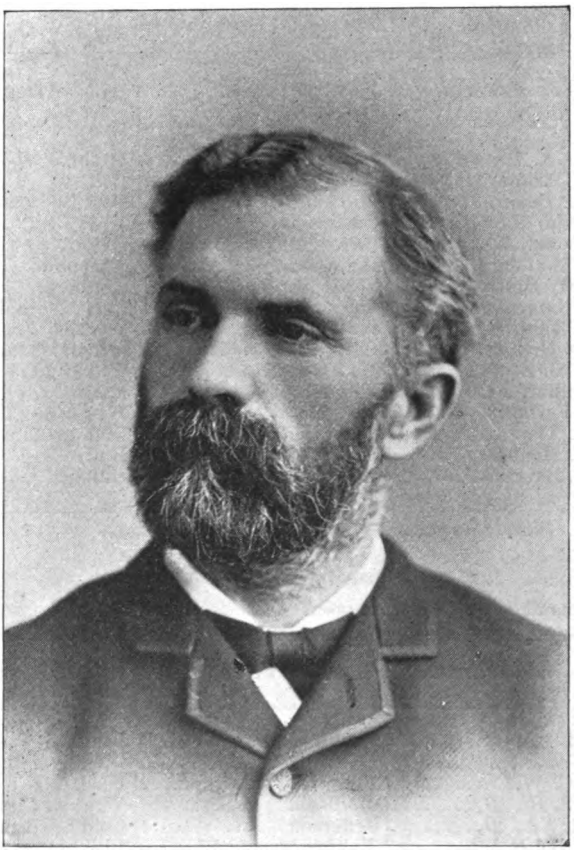

JOHN E. RICKARDS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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JOHN EZRA RICKARDS, Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, was born in Delaware City, Delaware, July 23, 1848; is of American parentage; his education was obtained in the common schools of his native State, but Mr. Rickards gives to experience the credit for his knowledge and accomplishments; he has, since leaving his native State, resided in Pennsylvania, Colorado and California, coming from the latter State to Montana, arriving here in October, 1882. He is a merchant by occupation, and is prominent in Butte commercial circles He has taken an active interest in public affairs, first serving as Alderman in the Butte Council, and subsequently as member of the Territorial Council and in the Constitutional Convention. He was nominated by the first Republican State Convention for Lieutenant-Governor, being elected at the election of October 1, 1889. Mr. Rickards is prominent in fraternal and church affairs. He is Supreme Representative for Montana of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was elected lay delegate to represent Montana in the last General Conference of the world, held in New York City in 1888. Speaking of this last named event, Mr. Rickards says: "This I consider the highest honor ever bestowed upon me." Mr. Rickards is married and has five children living, and three have died and are buried in Butte. Mr. Rickards is an enthusiastic Montanian, and expects to end his days in Montana.

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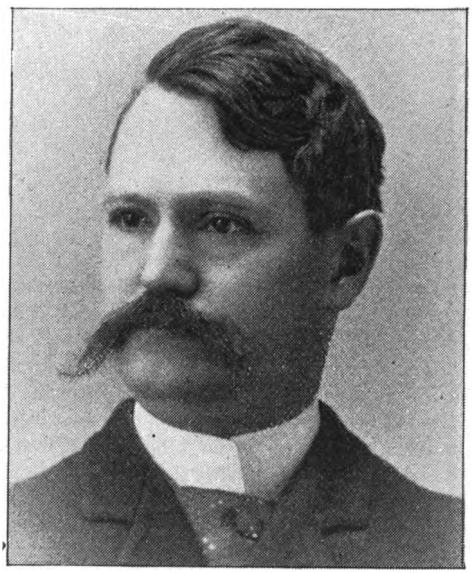

ALBERT L. BABCOCK.

ALBERT L. BABCOCK, of Billings, Yellowstone County, who occupied a seat in the first Senate in session after admission, was born at Albany, N. Y., December 22, 1851; his father moved to Illinois, locating on a farm near Pontiac in 1856, where the now Senator passed his boyhood days; attended district school during the winter months; at the age of sixteen went into a printing office as an apprentice, but abandoned the trade after awhile and secured a situation as a clerk in a country store; continued clerking until he was twenty-two years of age, when with the small amount he had saved he commenced business for himself, meeting with success which has been continuous to the present time; came to Montana in May, 1882; was County Commissioner of Yellowstone County from 1885 to 1889, and was Chairman of the Board from 1888 to 1889; was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket at the first State election; was appointed Aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff, with rank of Colonel, by Governor B. Platt Carpenter.

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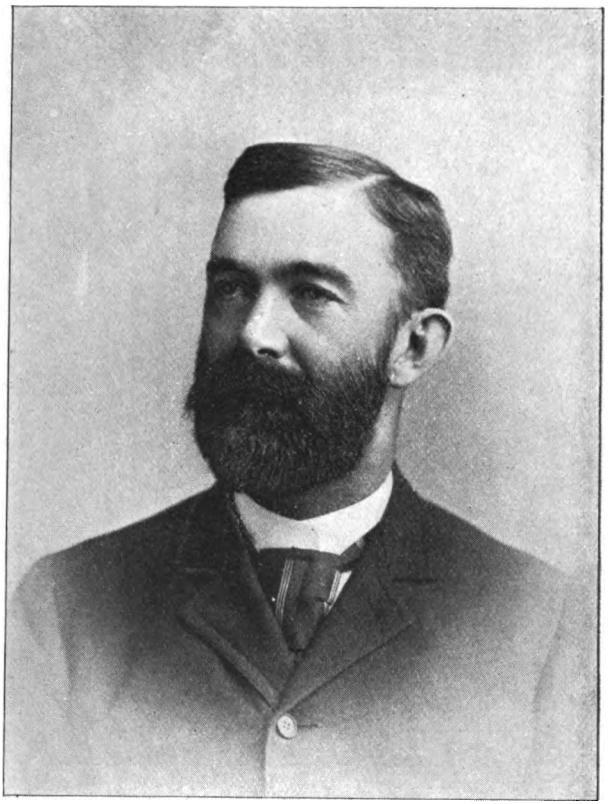

C. W. BAYLIES.

C. W. BAYLIES, of Ubet, Fergus County, was born at Southbridge, Mass., February 6, 1855, of American parentage. He was educated in the common schools of his native State. He came to Montana ten years ago, and for the last six years has been connected with the firm of Stephens & Baylies in the stock-growing business. He was elected to the Senate upon the Republican ticket in 1890, when he had his first experience in public life. He is a married man.

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W. S. BECKER.

W. S. BECKER, of Glendive, Dawson County, was born in Salem, Dallas County, Ala., December 15, 1855. His parents left the South after the war and located at Aurora, Ill., where the subject of this sketch received a common school education. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and has ever since followed railroading, his present occupation; went to Wyoming at the age of twenty-two, and in 1879 was married to Miss K. D. Bosworth, at Sherman, Wyo.; removed to Colorado in 1880 and came to Montana in 1882; was elected to the Senate in 1889 by the Democratic party of Dawson County, and is serving with credit to himself and his constituents.

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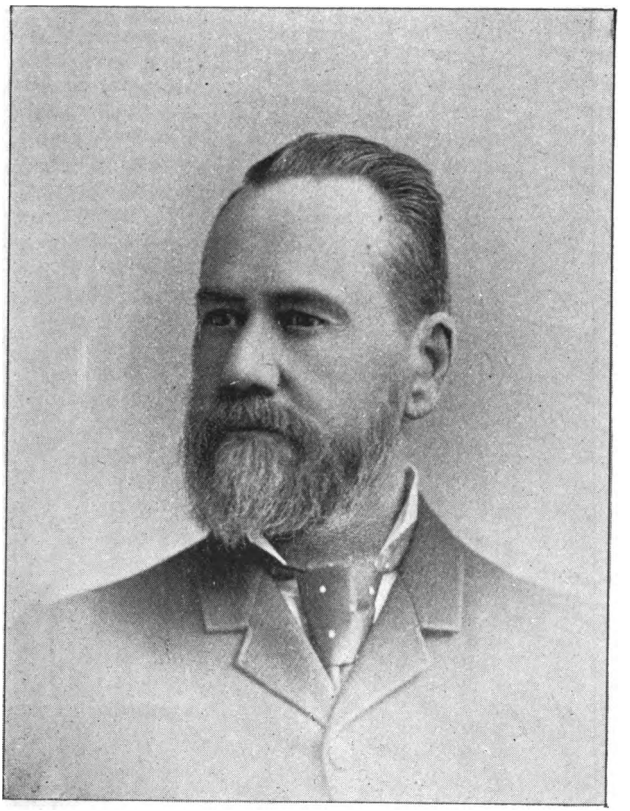

LAWRENCE A. BROWN.

LAWRENCE A. BROWN, of Dillon, Beaverhead County, was born in Georgia in 1829, of revolutionary parentage. In 1850 he went around the Horn to the Golden Gate, and in 1858 was admitted to practice in the courts of California. From California he went to Nevada, and thence to Utah. He was the first Gentile to fill the office of Probate Judge of Tuele County, being elected, but only obtained the office after a prolonged contest; was afterwards County Attorney of Tuele County. He moved to Montana in 1879, and made his residence in Butte, and served that city as Attorney, but resigned before the expiration of his term. Subsequently he was elected a member of the fifteenth and sixteenth Legislative Assemblies, representing Beaverhead County. In 1889 he was chosen Senator from Beaverhead County, and sat at the memorable first session of the State Senate. He was a member of the Senate during a portion of its second session, but resigned on February 2d. He is a Republican; he is at present mining and farming in Beaverhead County, having been successful in both avocations; he is married.

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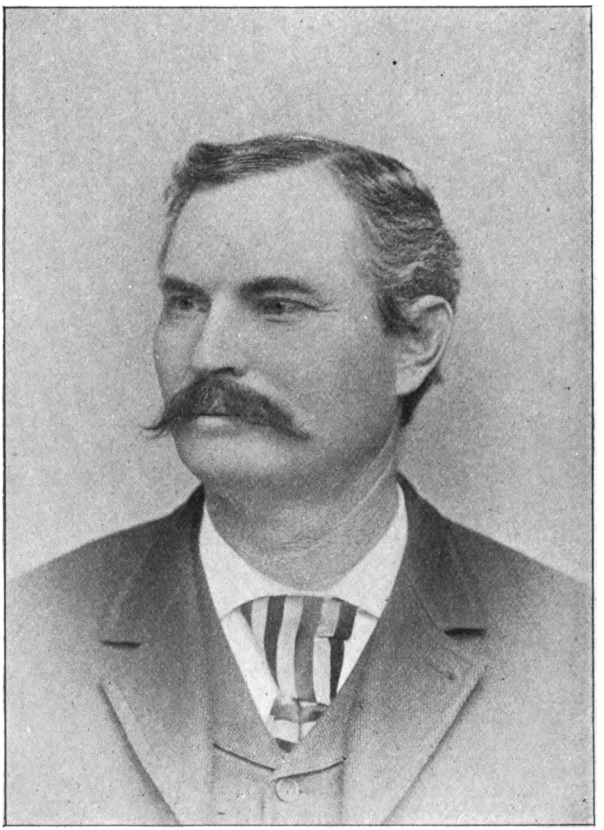

SIMEON R. BUFORD.

SIMEON R. BUFORD, of Virginia City, Madison County, was born in Canton, Lewis County, Mo., of American parentage, March 2, 1846; received a common school education in his native State, to which he has added the teachings of experience through life; has been a resident of Montana for the past twenty-six years, coming here from Edina, Mo., in 1865; since his advent to this State he has been engaged in merchandising and stock growing in Madison County, where he is widely known and esteemed. Senator Buford's first experience in public life was in the Constitutional Convention of 1889, when he represented his district as a delegate; was elected in 1889 to the State Senate from his county upon the Democratic ticket. He is a married man.

EDWARD CARDWELL, of Cold Springs, Jefferson County, was born in 1832, in the village of Glenavey, County of Antrim, Ireland, being the eighth born of a family of ten. His father, Edward Cardwell, was a farmer in moderate circumstances; his father was a non-commissioned officer in the English army, together with five brothers, two of whom were killed at the battle of

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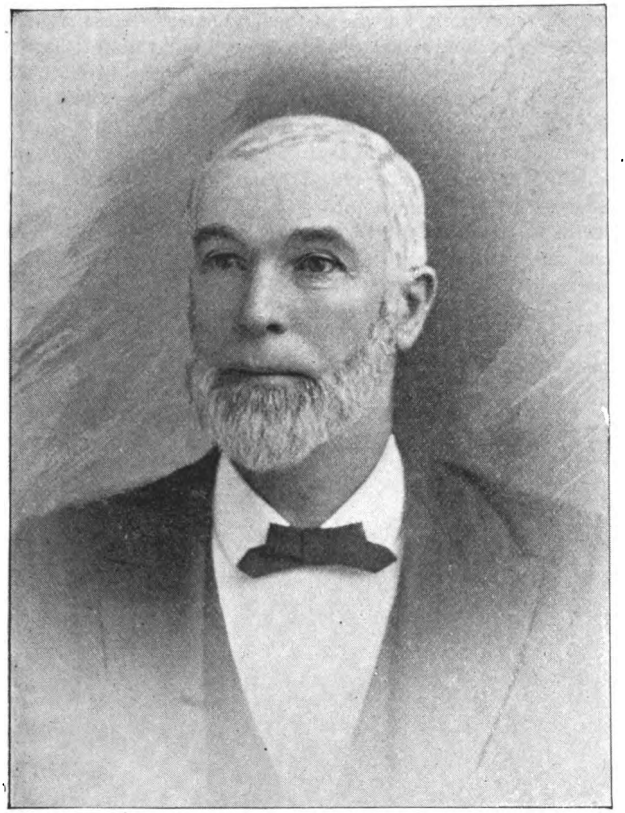
Waterloo. The subject of this sketch attended school while in Ireland, and after the death of his parents emigrated to America, then being sixteen years of age; went to Canada, where he experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune that young emigrants usually experience in a country without friends or money; returned in the spring to Rochester, N. Y., and there learned the trade of carriage painting, which business he followed for some years through the State of New York and in Canada; in the meantime attended the High School at Rochester, and when short of funds was compelled to work at his trade; when



EDWARD CARDWELL.

in possession of the sum of one thousand dollars he decided to go West, and in the spring of 1857 went to Leavenworth, Kansas. At that time Kansas was in a state of turmoil, owing to the feeling that existed between the Free Soilers and the border ruffians, as they were called. Leavenworth at that time was the outpost of civilization, as all west of the river only the Indian, the buffalo and wild animals were to be found; found employment at his trade in the quartermaster's department at Leavenworth, where he remained for three years, going to Colorado in the spring of 1860, being attracted by the discovery

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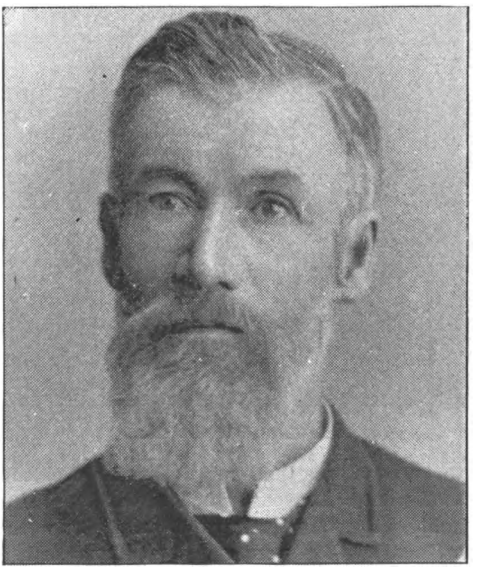
of gold; from there followed the throng to Pike's Peak; after prospecting for awhile he became superintendent for P. D. Casey, a prosperous miner, and quite a noted character in those days; was attracted still farther west by the Alder Gulch gold discoveries, arriving in that new camp November 7, 1863, where he met many of the men he had become acquainted with in Colorado; entered into partnership with John Caplice and Peter Ronan; mined at Central City, Virginia City and at Bummer Dan's Bar; passed through the exciting times where the road agent made life uncertain; he witnessed the hanging of Ives, Boonhelm, Gallagher and many other lawless men by the friends of law and good society, generally known as the Vigilantes. After the hanging of those murderous wretches, Mr. Cardwell ventured to return to the States and succeeded in getting out without being molested by the highwaymen. The trip was a hard one, as it took six weeks to reach Salt Lake; left their wagons at Port Neuf Canyon, and has never seen them since. After a visit in the States he returned to Montana, and again engaged in mining, stock raising and farming in Jefferson County, his present home, which he has since followed. Senator Cardwell is well known throughout the State both in public and private life, having served his country in the Council, in the Ninth Assembly; was also a member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Territorial Assemblies; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; was a candidate for the Senate on the Democratic ticket at the first State election, and was defeated, but at the election of 1890 was more successful, and again occupied a seat with the State law-makers. He is a bachelor.



ROBERT FISHER.

ROBERT FISHER, member of the first State Senate from Jefferson County, was born at Philadelphia, October 10, 1827; he attended the public schools

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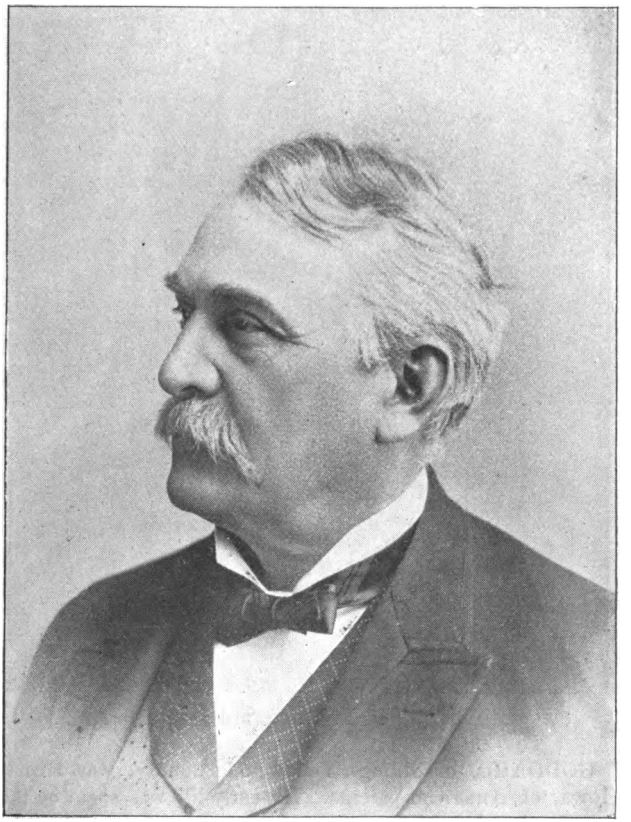
of his native city; when at manhood's age he was employed as a clerk, and worked in Nashville and Memphis; from the latter city he started for California, arriving in the Golden State May 22, 1852; he then followed mining for eight years in California, and subsequently went with the throng to the Nevada El Dorados, where he sold merchandise and mined; he served as a member of the second Legislature of Nevada, and was twice re-elected; he came to Montana in 1866 and settled in Jefferson County: in 1871 he was elected member of the Territorial Council, serving jointly for Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson Counties; was renominated and defeated in 1873; in 1889 he was elected Senator from Jefferson County, defeating Edward Cardwell, and served in the first State Senate; in 1890 he was nominated, but was defeated by his opponent of the previous year; in February, 1891, President Harrison appointed him Register of the Missoula Land Office, which position he now holds. Mr. Fisher is a Republican of the pronounced type.



PARIS GIBSON.

PARIS GIBSON, of Great Falls, Cascade County, was born July 1, 1830, in Brownfield, Oxford County, Me.; graduated at the Bowdoin College, Maine,

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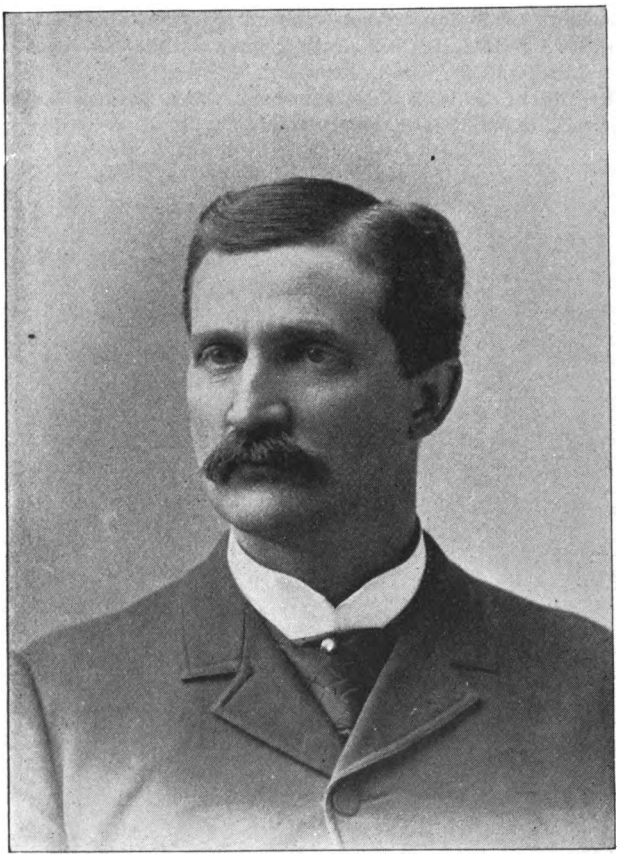
in 1851, and was a member of the Maine State Legislature in 1854; he came to Montana twelve years ago from Minneapolis, and with James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and other capitalists, located in Great Falls, where he has since resided and worked for the welfare of that city, and its present prosperous and thriving condition is largely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Gibson, who has attracted the attention of capitalists and investors to that city. He was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in this State, and was elected in 1890 to a seat in the State Senate on the Democratic ticket.



O. F. GODDARD.

O. F. GODDARD, of Billings, Yellowstone County, was born in Davis County, Iowa, of American parents. His early life was spent on the farm of his father. He attended an academy for a time and finished his education at the Iowa Normal School. Afterwards he taught in the public schools of his native State, and while thus engaged decided upon the practice of law as his profession. After three years' study he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He

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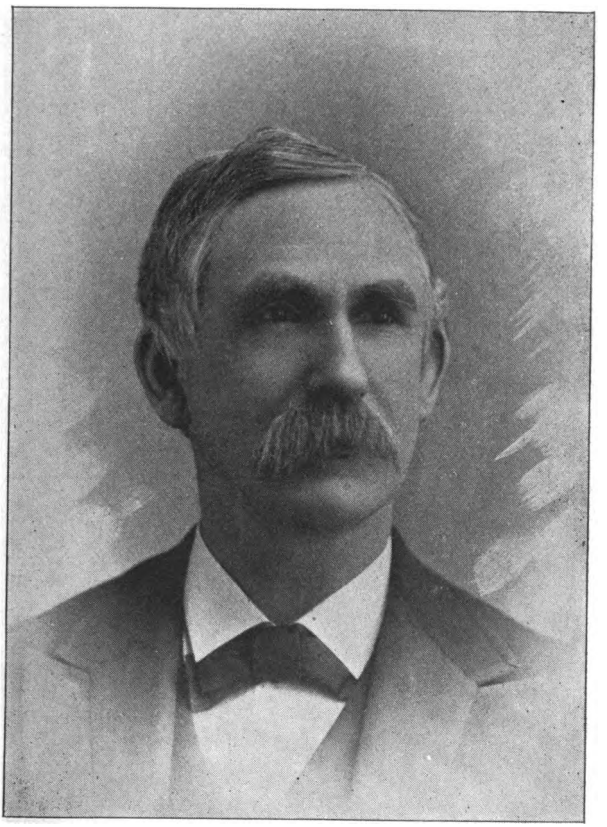
opened a law office in Corydon, Iowa, where he practiced for three years. In 1883 he came to Montana and settled in Billings, and began the practice of his profession. He soon found himself in possession of a splendid practice, which has increased steadily, until his clientage is regarded as one of the most desirable in the State. He has taken an active interest in the public affairs of his county, having been prominent in the councils of the Republican party of Montana and particularly of Yellowstone County. He was elected County Attorney of his county, and was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889. In the campaign of 1890 he was elected State Senator by the Republicans of his county, and now holds that position. Mr. Goddard is a married man.



CORNELIUS HEDGES.

CORNELIUS HEDGES, of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, was born in Westfield, Hampden County, Mass., October 28, 1831; received a common school and academic education in his native town, after which he took a full collegiate course at Yale College, graduating with the class of '53; after teaching school for a few years he studied law in the Harvard Law School. In ad-

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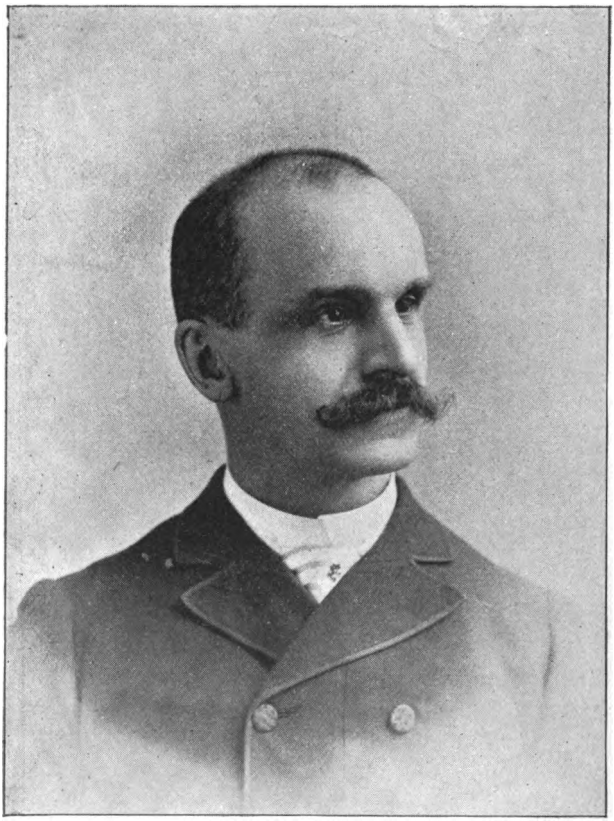
dition to being a lawyer Mr. Hedges is an able editorial writer, having written for the *Helena Herald* for several years past. He came to Montana from Independence, Iowa, in July, 1864, by way of the Bozeman route, with a mule team, and spent the first year in Summit and Highland districts; located in Helena January 16, 1865, and has since resided there; during his residence in Montana he has held numerous positions of honor and trust, having been United States District Attorney, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Probate Judge; was elected to the Constitutional Convention to represent his district, and was also elected by the Republican party to serve in the Senate of the first State Legislature; has been Grand Secretary A. F. and A. M. since 1872. Senator Hedges is a married man and has five children living.



DANIEL J. HENNESSY.

DANIEL J. HENNESSY, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born in New Brunswick, of Irish parentage, in 1855, and is thirty-six years of age; attended school until twelve years of age; came to Montana in the spring of 1879, locating first in Helena, and going to Butte in July of that same year, where he entered the employ of E. L. Bonner & Co., for which firm he worked for seven

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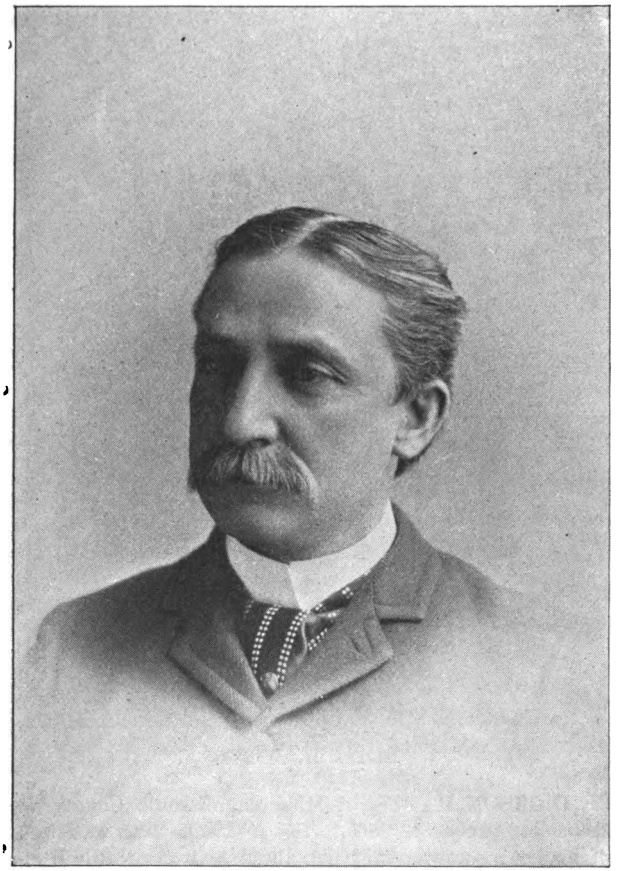
years, having full charge of their business at Butte the last four years. In 1886 he determined to branch out for himself in the dry goods business, and associating himself with Messrs. Courtney and Case, he established the mercantile firm of D. J. Hennessy & Co., which a few years later was incorporated as the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Company, with a capital stock of $250,000, and is to-day one of the leading houses of the State, with branches in Anaconda, Missoula and Granite. Mr. Hennessy was elected to the first State Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1889, and re-elected the next year. He is a single man.



CHARLES W. HOFFMAN.

CHARLES WHEELER HOFFMAN, of Bozeman, Gallatin County, elected to the Senate in 1889 as a Democrat, was born in Niles, Mich., forty-four years ago, and has spent just one-half of his life in Montana; was given a common school education and has been an apt pupil in the school of experience. Senator Hoffman is a thorough Western man, having resided in Dakota

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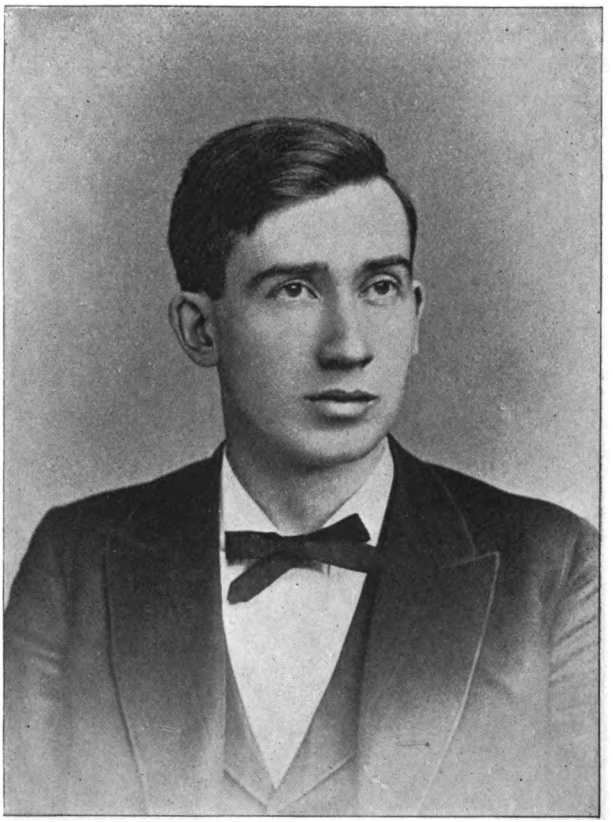
prior to coming to this State, moving here from Fort Buford, N. D., in 1867; he has repeatedly been honored by the people of his county, having been elected to the lower house of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory; was promoted to the Council of the Sixteenth Assembly, and returned to the Senate of the first Legislature of the State. He is married.



ELMER D. MATTS.

ELMER DICKSON MATTS, of Missoula, Missoula County, was born at Paoli, Wisconsin, October 1, 1863. His first schooling was in the public schools of his native town, and from these he went to the High School at Madison, graduating there in 1881. He next went to the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated from the collegiate department in 1885. A year later he took the LL. D. degree from the same institution. Immediately following his final graduation he entered the practice of law, and in 1887 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He then opened a law office at St. Paul, being a member of the firm of Matts & Vernon. For three years he practiced in St. Paul with fair success. In 1889 he was

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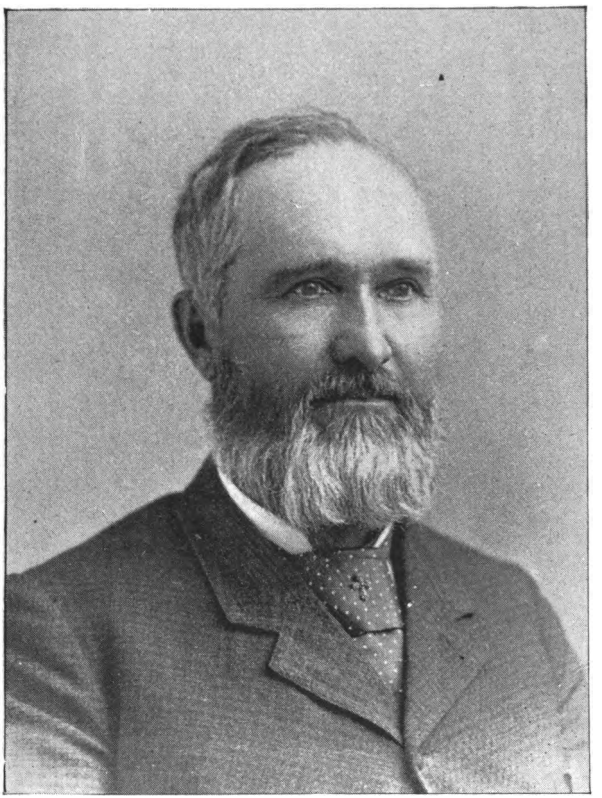
attracted to the West, and took up his residence in Missoula in the latter part of that year. He is a member of the law firm of Stephens, Matts & Denn. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Matts was nominated at the Missoula County Democratic Convention, and was subsequently elected, succeeding M. E. Rutherford, as State Senator. He took a prominent part in the political affairs of his county from the first, and sat in the State Senate in less than eighteen months after his arrival in the State. He is a single man.



WILLIAM PARBERRY.

WILLIAM PARBERRY, of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, was born March 18, 1833, in Bourbon County, Kentucky; received a common school education, studying under Kerl, who has since gained a reputation as an author of school books; studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, receiving a diploma in 1858; also attended other medical schools. After graduating in 1858, Mr. Parberry went to Missouri and commenced upon the practice of his profession; came to Montana in 1865, settling at Diamond City, Meagher County, where he again took up the practice of medicine; was elected Treasurer of Meagher County in 1869, and was

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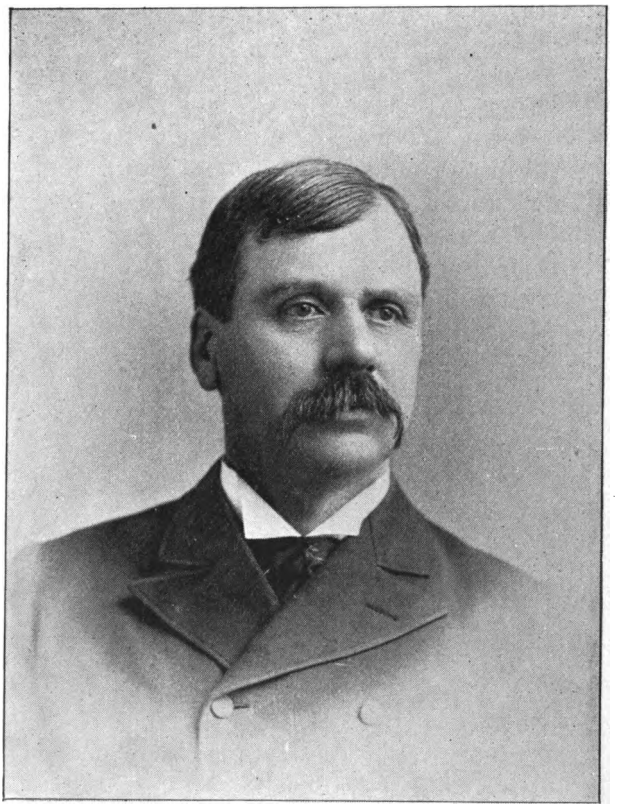
elected upon the Democratic ticket to the Council in the session of 1878–79; was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and again honored by his party with a seat in the Senate in the first State Legislature. Senator Parberry has found mining and wool growing more profitable business than doctoring, as he is at present engaged in that business; was married in 1872.



R. G. REDD.

R. G. REDD, of Miles City, Custer County, was born in Knox County, Kentucky. After receiving a common school education he studied medicine at the Ohio College in Cincinnati, graduating in 1869; graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1871. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, and continued it for two years, when he entered the United States army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, where he continued between the years 1871–81, serving at various times through Kentucky, North and South Carolina at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, finally accompanying the Fifth Infantry to Fort Keogh in 1877. In 1881 he left the army and commenced practice at Miles City, where he has since re-

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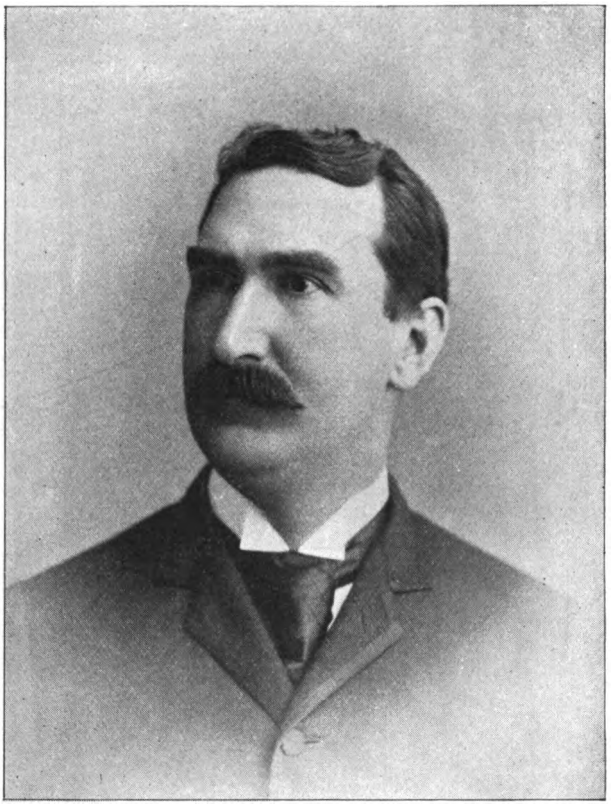
mained, and now enjoys a large, growing practice. He was elected Mayor of Miles City in 1889, and now represents his county as a Democrat in the Senate. He is a single man.



WILLIAM M. THORNTON.

WILLIAM M. THORNTON, of Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, was born in Eutaw, Greene County, Ala., November 16, 1853; received a common school education in his native State; he has resided in Montana for five years and a half, and is well known in his county as the Cashier of the First National Bank of Anaconda. He was elected to the first State Senate by the Democratic party, and served his constituents in an able manner. Senator Thornton is a married man.

JAMES S. THOMPSON, of Livingston, Park County, is a native of New York, having been born at Burlington, that State, August 6, 1856. He is a graduate of the New York State Normal School. In 1879 he went to the Black Hills, where he secured a position as a clerk in a mercantile house at Lead City, and later became a clerk in the post-office at that place. He came to Montana

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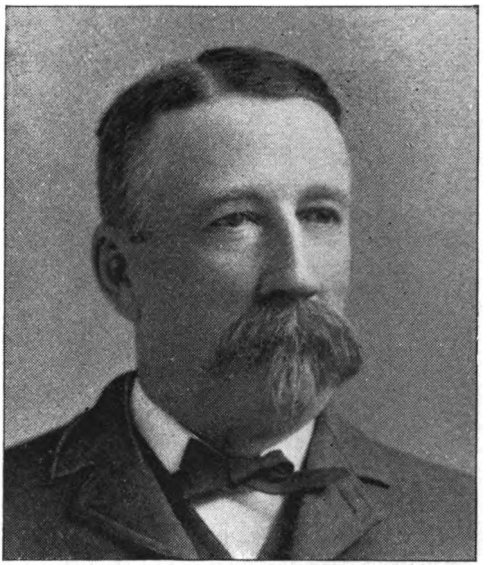
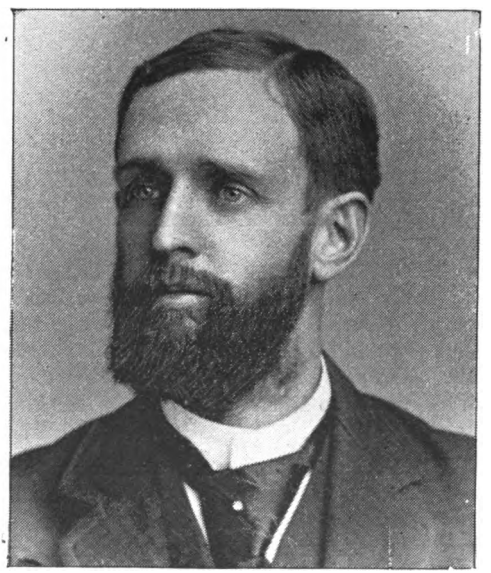
in 1882, and is now a prosperous merchant at Livingston and senior member of the firm of Thompson Brothers. He was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate in 1889. Mr. Thompson is a married man.



J. F. ARMINGTON.



JOHN J. FALLON.

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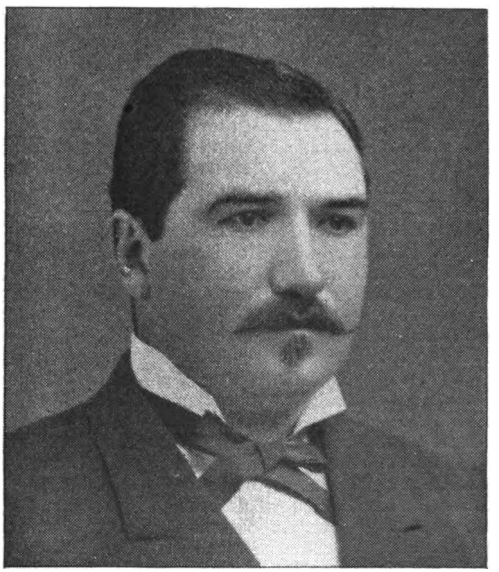
JOHN JOSEPH FALLON, of Helena, was born at Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio, June 24, 1854, of Irish-American parents; he received a common school education at his native town. He came to Montana twelve years ago, following the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad during its construction through Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, and has served in the various departments of railroad work for fifteen years. He was the first agent of the Montana Central Railway at Helena, assuming the duties upon its completion to that city, November 22, 1887; was transferred to the city office in May, 1888, with title of soliciting freight and passenger agent; left the employ of Montana Central in August, 1889, and accepted the position of General Agent of the C., R. I. & P. road for Montana; resigned C, R. I. & P. service November 30, 1890; on January 5th was elected Secretary of the Montana State Senate, and served during the second session. Mr. Fallon is a Westerner by acquaintance and experience, having been one of the advance guards in the march of railways to this region. During his service with the Union Pacific, 1879 to 1884, he was also agent for the Gilmer, Salisbury & Co.'s great overland stage line, and was its last agent in Helena.



MILES FINLAN.

MILES FINLAN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is a resident of Butte; was born February 14, 1837, in Ireland; attended the public schools of Canada for four years, but studied and educated himself while working in the Nevada mines; went to California in 1857, and has lived in the West ever since; came to Montana two years ago from Nevada, where he had lived for a number of years; was Superintendent of Streets in Virginia City, Nevada, four years; was Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives in the session of 1889-90, and was elected to that same office in the Senate at the last session; was married to Miss Ellen Turner in 1872, at Virginia City.

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THE MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It was not until the breaking of the deadlock, which lasted through the entire ninety days of the first session of the State Legislature, and twenty-four days of the second session, that the membership of the House was definitely settled upon. It was then decided, by the compromise agreement, that the following men should constitute the House of Representatives:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	POLITICS.	COUNTIES.	POST-OFFICES.
Barrows, J. R.	D	Fergus	Ubet
Beach, E.	D	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Boardman, J. M.	R	Choteau	Fort Benton
Blair, J. W.	R	Deer Lodge	Helmsville
Blake, A. S.	R	Missoula	Victor
Blakely, C. P.	D	Gallatin	Bozeman
Breen, P.	D	Jefferson	Wickes
Burns, A. F.	D	Lewis and Clarke	East Helena
Carney, P.	D	Madison	Virginia City
Clark, J. K.	D	Silver Bow	Butte
Cory, D. A.	R	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Crutchfield, C. M.	D	Deer Lodge	Phillipsburg
Comly, H. R. (Speaker).	D	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Day, A. M.	D	Silver Bow	Butte
Dussault, A. M.	D	Silver Bow	Butte
Eaton, C. H.	R	Park	Cooke
Frank, H. L.	D	Silver Bow	Butte
Goodman, E. H.	R	Meagher	Townsend
Greenough, T. L.	R	Missoula	Missoula
Hardenbrook, C. K.	D	Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge
Harlan, W. B	R	Missoula	Como
Harrington, F.	R	Madison	Virginia City
Hastie, E. D.	R	Cascade	Sun River
Higgins, F. G.	D	Missoula	Missoula
Hoffman, F. H.	R	Silver Bow	Butte
Hollywood, F.	D	Deer Lodge	Granite
Holter, A. M.	R	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Horsky, J.	R	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Howey, R. H.	R	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Hughes, Silvan	D	Deer Lodge	Anaconda
Humber, R. G	D	Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge
Kempland, A. L.	D	Deer Lodge	Anaconda
Lockray, C.	R	Cascade	Sand Coulee
Loud, C. H.	R	Custer	Miles City
McElwee, D. P.	D	Gallatin	Three Forks
Mitchell, S.	R	Choteau	Choteau
Moran, H. M.	R	Custer	Miles City
Monteath, J. H.	R	Silver Bow	Butte

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THE MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	POLITICS.	COUNTIES.	POST-OFFICES.
Newcomer, M.	R.	Dawson	Glendive
Norton, W. H.	R.	Yellowstone	Stillwater
Phillips, J. T.	R.	Missoula	Missoula
Penrose, W. J.	D.	Silver Bow	Butte
Pool, G. E.	D.	Jefferson	Radersburg
Roberts, W. H.	R.	Silver Bow	Walkerville
Schmidt, L. F.	D.	Silver Bow	Butte
Stebbins, C. H.	R.	Park	Livingston
Toole, J. R.	D.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda
Twohy, J. C.	D.	Jefferson	Boulder
Thompson, Wm.	R.	Silver Bow	Butte
Waite, J. D.	R.	Fergus	Utica
Wallace, Wm., Jr.	D.	Lewis and Clarke	Helena
Whaley, W. C.	D.	Jefferson	Bedford
Wing, R. T.	R.	Beaverhead	Dillon
Woodson, J. A.	D.	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs
*Witter, A. C.	R.	Beaverhead	Dillon

* Died January 31, 1891. Vacancy not filled.

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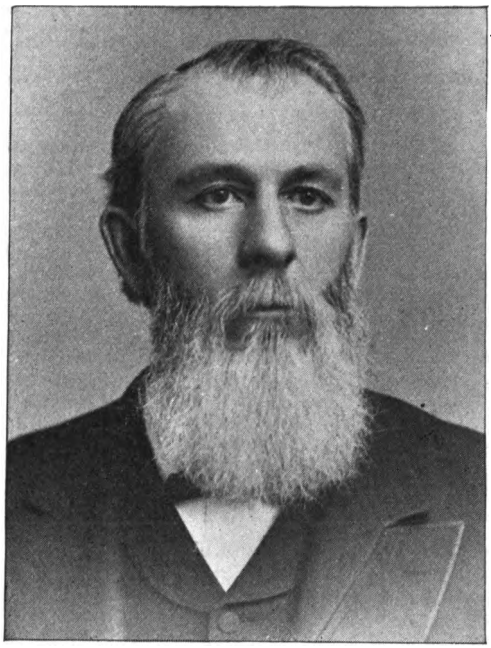

HARRY R. COMLY.

HARRY R. COMLY, Speaker of the House, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., having been born in that city March 12, 1841. He is a lawyer; was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia April 10, 1863, and is still practicing in Helena, Mont. Speaker Comly has been in Montana nearly twenty-six years, having come to the State in May, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia; graduated at Central High School, degree of A. B., 1858, and received the degree of A. M., 1863. He is married, is fifty years of age, and ranks among the conservative and reliable members of the Helena Bar. He was elected Speaker of the House by a unanimous vote of the Democratic members.

JOHN R. BARROWS, of Ubet, Fergus County, the only Democratic Representative from that county, was born in Pleasant Grove, Olmstead County, Minn., March 13, 1864; went to the public schools of his native State for a while, but received the greater part of his education by reading and from general observation as he strugg led for a livelihood; came to Montana from Wisconsin May 1, 1880, being employed for a while on the cattle ranges of Meagher County; moved to Ubet, his present home, where he was appointed Postmaster under President Cleveland; is now studying law with a bright future before him.

ELIZUR BEACH, of Lewis and Clarke County, was born in Portage County, O., April 28, 1837, of American parents. When he was two years old his parents moved to Iowa, then a Territory. Early in life he was thrown upon

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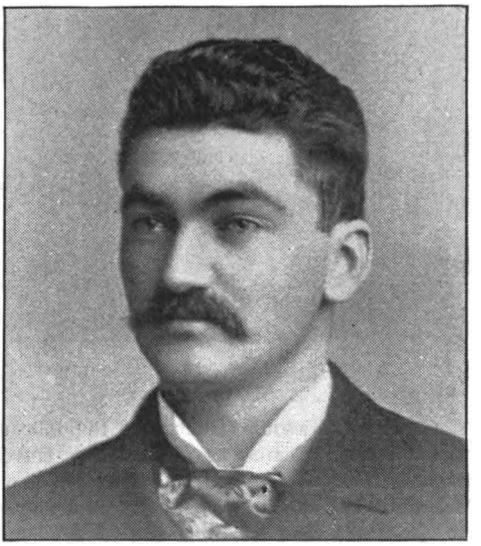
his own resources, and in 1857 went to Kansas; a year later he moved to Missouri, and in 1860 he joined the throng bound for Colorado, where he mined for a time; in April, 1863, he started for what was then called East Bannock, Idaho, arriving there in June of same year. He returned to Missouri in 1864 and married Miss Alice Gray Vivian, and returned to Montana the same year, settling in the Ruby Valley; in 1866 he removed to Prickly Pear Valley, and lived there until he took up his residence in Helena. From 1866 to 1890 he was engaged in farming and stock raising. As a Democrat he has been prominent in the councils of his party; he was elected a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth Legislative Assemblies from Lewis and Clarke County; served five years as County Commissioner, and was elected to the State Legislature, and was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Beach was credited with being one of the most industrious members of the House and one of its closest students.



JOHN R. BARROWS.

JOHN M. BOARDMAN, of Fort Benton, Choteau County, was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, and occupied a seat in the first and second sessions of the State Legislature. Mr. Boardman is Manager of the Milner Cattle Company, one of the largest stock concerns in Northern Montana.

JOHN W. BLAIR, of Helmsville, Deer Lodge County, one of the Republican Representatives from that county, was born in Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, forty-seven years ago; his early life was spent on a farm; attended school during the winter months while young. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio, and served with the Federal forces until

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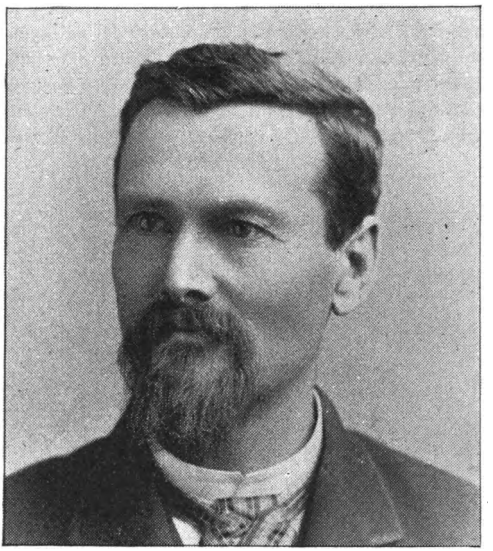
1864; after being mustered out he was attracted to Montana by the Alder Gulch excitement, and was soon found among the army of gold hunters in the New El Dorado; after mining and prospecting about for four years he embarked in the stock-growing and farming business, in which he is now engaged. The only political office ever held by Mr. Blair prior to his election to the Legislature was that of Justice of the Peace. He is still a single man.



JOHN W. BLAIR.

A. S. BLAKE, of Victor, Missoula County, the Republican Representative from that district, was born November 29, 1837, at New Haven, Conn. He is the son of Abijah and Elvira Blake, and the sixth son of a family of seven children, five of the number still living. When but seventeen years of age young Abraham went to California via Nicaragua, and engaged in mining in Yuba County for about six years, when he went to the Oro Fino mines in Idaho, and the same season, 1861, came to the Bitter Root Valley and stopped at Fort Owen. During the winter he went to the Deer Lodge Valley on a prospecting tour with P. W. McAdow and Major Wm. M. Graham. They prospected Pioneer Gulch, and were the discoverers of that famous mining district: prospected and mined until September, 1862, when he went to Bannack, and in April, 1863, joined the Stuart expedition to the Yellowstone country. He returned to Alder Gulch in July, where he remained until September, going thence to Idaho City, where his brother had some valuable mining claims. In 1867, weary of a miner's life, he settled in the Bitter Root Valley. He was engaged in the war against the Nez Perces in 1877. Mr. Blake cultivates over 100 acres of land, and is also interested in stock growing and mines. He was married in 1869.

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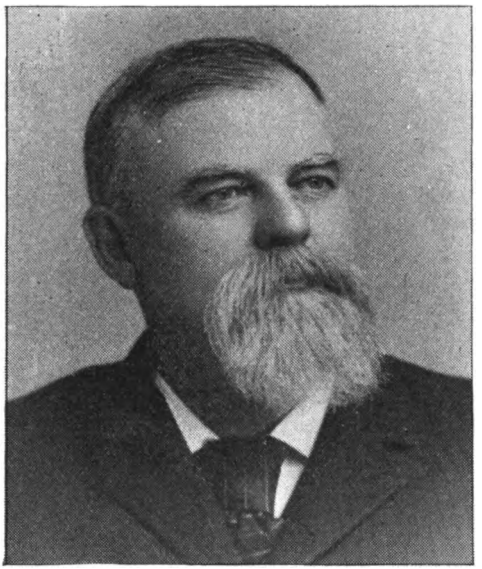

A. S. BLAKE.

C. P. BLAKELEY, one of the Democratic Representatives from Gallatin County, was born in Davis County, Missouri, June 6, 1834, and resided in Davis and adjoining counties until he was eighteen years of age. Facilities for education in that locality were very limited in those days, but through his own exertions young Blakeley overcame the difficulties, studied law, and was admitted to the bar twenty-two years ago. While Mr. Blakeley has not followed the profession of the law, being engaged in farming and stock growing. he was identified with some of the early cases in Gallatin County, having served as Under-Sheriff six years, Sheriff two years; assisted in assessing the county when that duty devolved upon the Sheriff, and is considered one of the best posted men in the county regarding the duties of officers. He served under Price in the rebel army, in Slayback's regiment, Blakeley's company. Is married and resides in Bozeman. Came west of the Missouri River in 1854, and has been West ever since, with the exception of about six months during the war. Was at Fort Laramie thirty-five years ago. He is one of the pioneers of the State.

PETER BREEN, of Wickes, Jefferson County, was born October 1, 1856, in Olathe, Kans.; went to the public schools of his native State for awhile, but depended upon experience to complete his education, and being a close observer he is a well-informed man; he is of Irish descent; after leaving Kansas he went to Colorado, and six years ago came to Montana, where he has since resided; is interested in mining property, to which he devotes most of his attention; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and is now a Democratic member of the House of Representatives. He is a single man.

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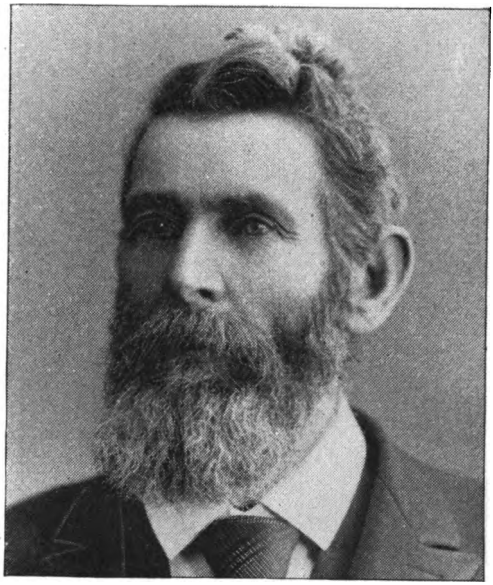

ALEXANDER F. BURNS.

ALEXANDER F. BURNS, of East Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, was born at Liberty, Mo., December 7, 1832, when that was one of the frontier posts of civilization; received a common school education in his native State; went to California in 1852, where he mined and prospected until 1855, when he returned to Missouri and sold goods at Savannah until the war broke out; joined the Confederate Army as Captain of Company H, First Missouri Regiment; was captured at the battle of Franklin, and at the end of the war was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, being released June 7, 1865; came to Montana in 1866, and has since been engaged in farming, his present occupation; is a married man and has eight children; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the House of Representatives, occupying a seat upon the Democratic side of the House. He has been a Democrat all his life.

PATRICK CARNEY, of Virginia City, Madison County, was born March 11, 1851, in Ireland, of Irish parentage; came to America when a mere boy, locating in Massachusetts; afterward moved to Montana, and was one of the early settlers in the Butte mining camp in 1869 and 1870; moved to Madison County in 1879; attended school in Massachusetts and Montana; was a candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1888 for Representative, and was only defeated by a few votes; the next year he overcame the Republican majority and was elected as a member of the House. He is a married man and a farmer.

JOSEPH K. CLARK, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania on February 2, 1842, of American parentage; had the

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misfortune to receive only a common school education in his native county at the Cross Keys school-house, where they always had a "deadlock" about Christmas time, which generally continued until the teacher met the demands of the scholars; therefore, the "deadlock" which characterized the first Legislature did not worry Mr. Clark as it did others; at an early age was thrown upon his own resources. He is one of the pioneers of Montana, having resided in the State twenty-six years, arriving in 1864. He came here from Colorado, where he lived two years, and for six years previous to that he had lived in Iowa. Since coming to Montana he has been engaged in mining, in which he

JOSEPH K. CLARK.

has had a large and varied experience, through which he has succeeded in securing an ample fortune, and is at present Superintendent of the Moulton mine, Walkerville, one of the leading silver producers of the district. Mr. Clark is a large owner in many of the most successful mining ventures in this State and Idaho, and is regarded as one of the shrewdest mining men in the State. He never held a public office until his election to the lower house of the present Legislature in 1889, to which he was elected as a Democrat. He is married and lives in Walkerville.

DAVID A. CORY, of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, was born in Wellington, Ontario, forty-eight years ago, of Canadian parents; received an academic education; came to Montana eight years ago, having resided for a while in Chicago; is a member of the wholesale grocery house of Bach, Cory & Company, of Helena; is a widower; was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket at the first State election.

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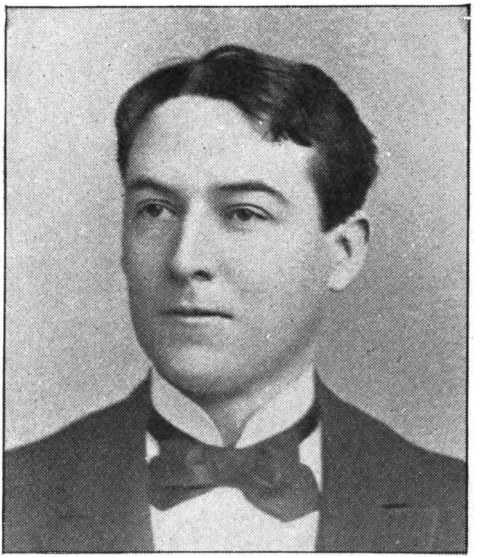

CHARLES M. CRUTCHFIELD.

CHARLES M. CRUTCHFIELD, of Missoula, Missoula County, was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1863. His early education was acquired at home, but he is a graduate of the law school of Washington Lee University, under John Randolph Tucker; following his matriculation he practiced law in the courts of Richmond; in 1887 he came to Montana and commenced the practice of law at Phillipsburg, Deer Lodge County; he was nominated by the Democrats of Deer Lodge County and elected a member of the first State Legislative Assembly, and took an active part in both the first and second sessions; during his term of office he removed to Missoula and entered the law firm of which Thomas C. Marshall is the head. He is unmarried.

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A. M. DAY.

A. M. DAY, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born May 9, 1865, at Minneapolis, Minn.; received most of his education at Stephen's Seminary of Glencoe, Minn., finishing the same in business college at Minneapolis; came to this State four years ago; is a married man and has a cozy little home in Butte, where he is employed as a furnaceman in the Reduction Works; he is one of the youngest members in the House, this being his first advent into public life; was elected on the Democratic ticket.

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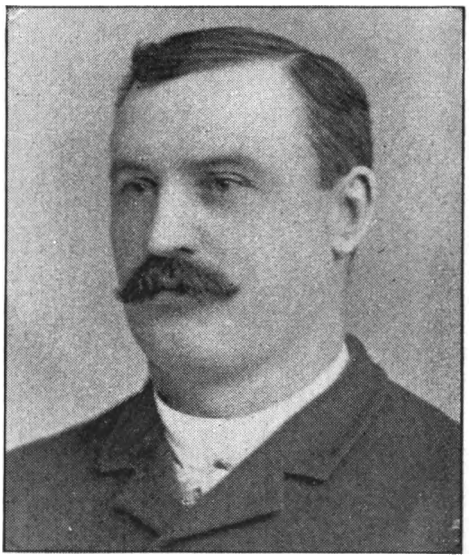

ALPHONSE M. DUSSAULT.

ALPHONSE M. DUSSAULT, of Butte, Silver Bow County, is a French Canadian, having been born at Marieville, Roumille County, Canada, August 28, 1857; was educated at the Marieville (Canada) Seminary, from which institution he graduated with distinction June 18, 1875; has resided in this State for the past twelve years, coming here from Rhode Island, in which State he lived for a while after leaving his native country; is a married man and a merchant by occupation. Mr. Dussault was elected to the House by the Democratic party, and although he is a natural politician he had never held office before.

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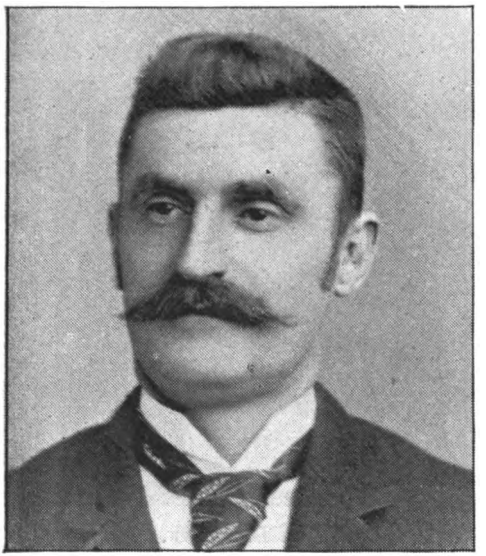

CHARLES H. EATON.

CHARLES H. EATON, of Park County, is a native of the State of Maine, where he was born, in Warren, in 1858. He graduated from the Warren High School, and then was sent to Dartmouth College, where he graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department in 1879. In 1880 he went to Leadville, Col., and was engaged in mining there for two years, when he came to Montana and has since engaged in mining enterprises, operating now at Cooke City. Mr. Eaton is unmarried, and his first public office was his election on the Republican ticket to the first House of Representatives. He is a brother of General George O. Eaton, present Surveyor General of Montana; he is a Republican of decided convictions upon public issues.

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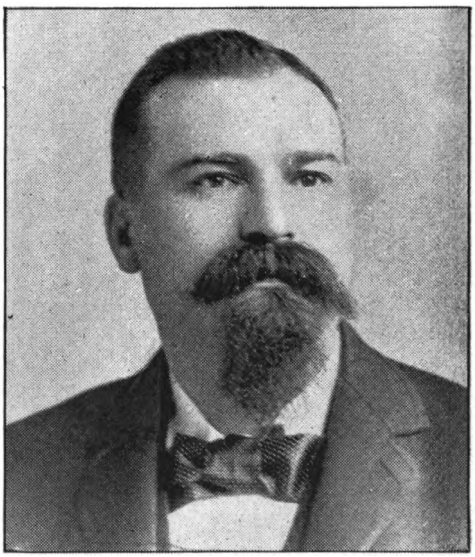

H. L. FRANK.

H. L. FRANK, of Butte, Silver Bow County, one of the leaders of the Democratic forces of the House of Representatives, was born in Ironton, Ohio, in 1851, of American parentage; received a common school education in Ohio, which he has supplemented by a fund of practical knowledge obtained by close observation and experience; he is a self-made man and has the courage of his convictions. Mr. Frank has resided in Montana thirteen years, and in that time, by honesty, perseverance and pluck, he has succeeded in amassing a fortune; was Mayor of the city of Butte for two terms, and under his administration the city made rapid strides in the matter of public improvements, for which he was highly complimented. Mr. Frank is a man of broad and liberal views, beside being an indefatigable worker, as evidenced by his legislative career. He is a single man.

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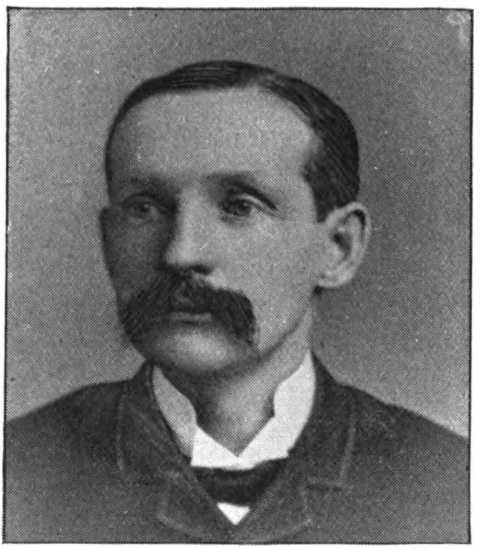

E. H. GOODMAN.

E. H. GOODMAN, of Townsend, Meagher County, the Republican Representative for that district, was born in Miantowoc County, Wis., and is 36 years old. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been a resident of Montana for six years past. His parents removed to Chicago when he was eight years of age, and there he passed through the common schools. At the age of eighteen he removed to a farm in Iroquois County, Ill., and lived there for five years, engaged in the labors of the farm. Ambitious to become a lawyer, he left for Valparaiso, Ind., where he took a two-year scientific course in the college, previous to taking up the study of law. He then attended the law school from which he graduated in 1883, and immediately went to Kansas where he spent one year. He then removed to Montana, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was never in public office until his election as Representative from his county on the Republican ticket in 1889.

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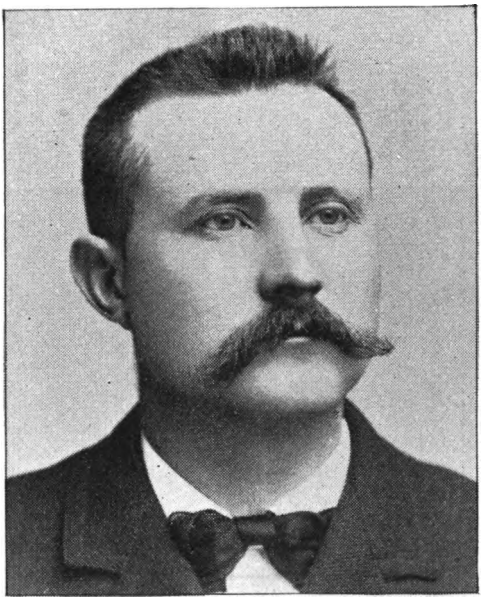

THOMAS LOCKMAN GREENOUGH.

THOMAS LOCKMAN GREENOUGH, of Missoula, Missoula County, was born in Davis County, Iowa, October 25, 1851, of American parents. His first schooling was in Iowa in 1863–64, but his knowledge comes chiefly from contact with the world. In 1857 his family moved to Atchison, Kansas, and in 1868 a second move was made, this time to Southern Kansas. In 1870 the subject of this sketch and a brother began railroad contracting on the M., K. & T. road, and worked with that line till it was completed to Denison, Texas. In 1872 the death of his partner and brother, John Greenough, changed the plans, and after some contracting in Texas T. L. Greenough went to New Mexico, arriving there in 1874, but he moved with the excitement of the time, and during 1874–5 mined in various parts of New Mexico and Arizona. In 1876 he joined the Black Hills stampede, but after reaching Colorado he engaged with his father in mining operations. From Colorado he went to Montgomery County, Kan., arriving there in 1877; he again started for the Black Hills, arriving there June 11, 1878; for four years he worked in the Father De Smet mine near Deadwood. In 1879 he was married at Terryville, Dakota, to Miss Tennie Epperson, of Independence, Kansas; three children—two boys and one girl—were born to him; in 1882 he arrived in Montana, and immediately began contracting for the Northern Pacific, in which business he is still engaged; he was nominated by the Republicans of Missoula County, and elected to the first State Legislature, serving at the first and second sessions. He won a reputation as the most genial man in the body, and was popular on both "sides of the House."

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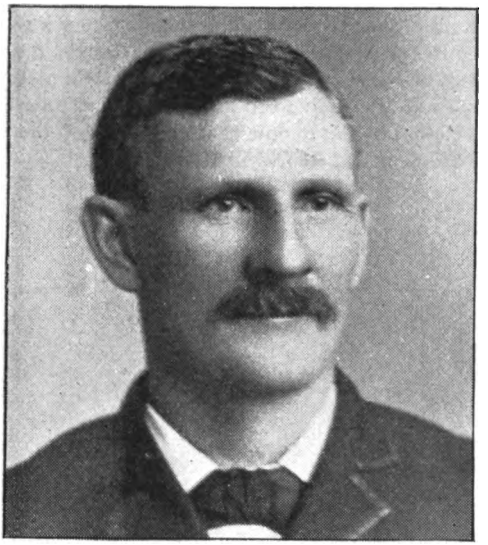

CHARLES KELLY HARDENBROOK.

CHARLES KELLY HARDENBROOK, of Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge County, was born at Mt. Gilead, Knox County, Ohio, November 7, 1847; his parents removed to Warren County, Ill., in the spring of 1848, where he spent his early life on a farm; attended the public schools until 1866, when he entered Monmouth College; attended that institution two years; started West in the spring of 1870, arriving at Deer Lodge in April; went thence to Cedar Creek, Missoula County, where he spent the summer working at placer mining; crossed the Cœur d'Alene Mountains with a pack train in October; visited Oregon and California, returning to Montana early in the spring of 1871; was at the Frederickson stampede in the early part of the summer; went to the Black Hills in 1876, and after having visited the States returned to Montana; was out with the Montana Volunteers during the Nez Perces Indian war in 1877; was elected County Superintendent of Schools in Deer Lodge County; was Principal of the Public Schools of Deer Lodge in 1878-79; went to Butte in 1881. where he engaged in the Commission for two years; then moved back to Deer Lodge County, locating on a ranch near Race Track; was elected to the first State Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives; was married to Jennie Brice at Corinne, Utah, and has a family of two boys and three girls.

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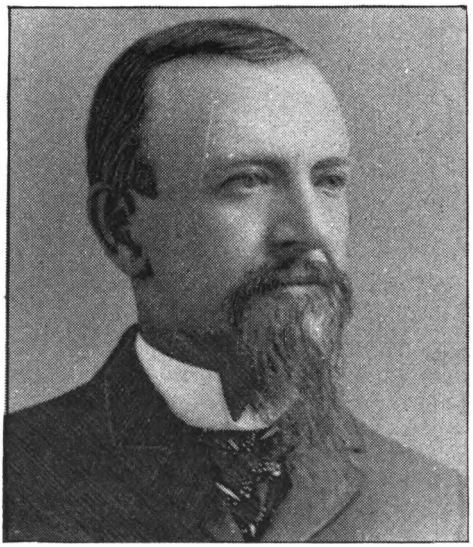
W. B. HARLAN, of Como, Missoula County, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, forty-three years ago; received only a common school education, but contact with the world has added much to his fund of information and knowledge not to be found in books; at an early age went to Minnesota, and at breaking out of the war went to the front, serving with the First Minnesota Regiment of Heavy Artillery; soon after the close of the war he removed to Montana, where he has since resided; was Postmaster at Como, his present home, for eight years; was married in 1875, and is the father of three children. Mr. Harlan was elected by the Republicans to represent the interests of Missoula County in the House of Representatives.



FAYETTE HARRINGTON.

FAYETTE HARRINGTON, of Virginia City, Madison County, was born at Quincy, Ill., January 7, 1843; attended the High School at Aurora, Ill.; also took a course at Commercial College; came to Montana from Wisconsin September 9, 1864, and has resided here ever since; clerked for a while in Virginia City and then in Helena, after which he engaged in the stock business and merchandising; organized the banking house of Hall, Harrington & Company in 1879, at Virginia City, selling out in 1889, and later became a stockholder and cashier in the Silver Bow National Bank of Butte; was elected as a Representative in the Legislature at the first State election from his district by the Republican party. He is a married man.

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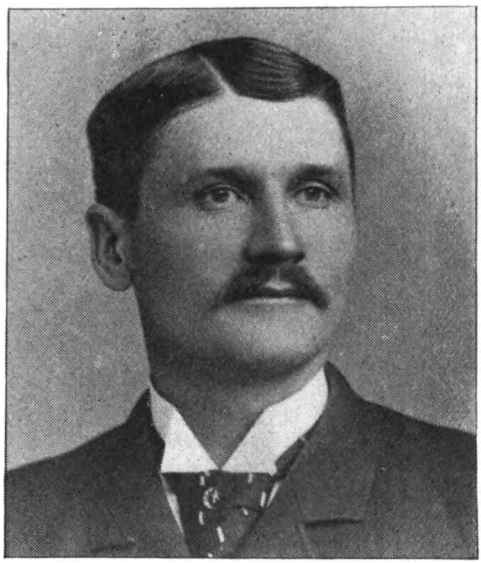

EDWARD D. HASTIE.

EDWARD D. HASTIE, of Sun River, Cascade County, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, December 13, 1855; after attending the common schools he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating with the class of '73. Mr. Hastie is a well-informed man and has the reputation of being well posted on the political history of the country, which ably qualifies him to sit in legislative halls; was Commissioner for Cascade County in 1888, and at the first State election was chosen by the Republicans to represent his county in the House of Representatives; for the past decade he has been a stock raiser of this State, his present occupation. He is a single man.

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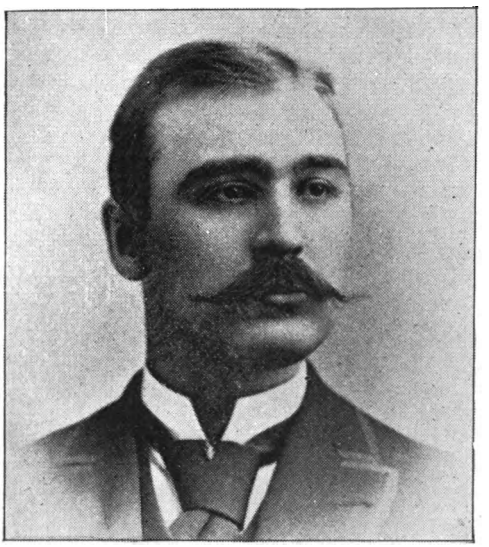

FRANK G. HIGGINS.

FRANK G. HIGGINS, of Missoula, Missoula County, is a native of Montana, and is the first native-born citizen of this State to occupy a seat in the Legislature; he was born at a point known as Hell Gate, near the present site of Missoula, December 28, 1863, and is the eldest son of the late C. P. Higgins, the founder of the City of Missoula; was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter school; returning to Missoula he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, but was compelled later to give up practicing on account of the duties imposed upon him as President of the Higgins Bank. Mr. Higgins was the first native-born citizen to be admitted to the Bar of Montana; was elected Representative at the first State election, being the only Democrat elected from his county; he is a member of the State Democratic Committee, and is an indefatigable worker in the interest of Missoula and Missoula County; he is unmarried.

FRANK HOLLYWOOD, of Granite, Deer Lodge County, was born in Armagh, Ireland, and is thirty-three years of age; emigrated to America when quite a youth, and has spent most of his life in the West; resided in California seven years, principally at Bodie, where, in 1882, he was elected President of the Miners' Union; leaving Bodie he went to Lake Valley, N. M., where he remained a year, after which he came to Butte, and was elected President of the Miners' Union, which office he filled most acceptably; was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat. Mr. Hollywood is a miner by occupation, and his only schooling was received at the public schools. He is married.

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ANTON M. HOLTER.

ANTON M. HOLTER, of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, is a native of Norway; was born in 1831; came to America at the age of twenty-eight, having received a public school education in his native country; after working at the carpenter trade in Iowa for one year he went to Colorado, where he first engaged in mining; in 1863 he moved to Virginia City, and two years later moved to Helena, where he engaged in the lumber business; in 1867, in partnership with his brother, he opened a hardware store; in 1887 his brother retired and the business was carried on under the name of the Holter Hardware Company, one of the best known business houses throughout the State to-day. Mr. Holter has engaged extensively in other enterprises throughout the State, principally mining; is President of the Montana Lumber & Manufacturing Company, also the Holter Lumber Company, besides being a Director in various other corporations. Mr. Holter has always been a zealous worker for the interest of this State, and has aided materially in its development; was elected a member of the Helena Board of School Trustees in 1868, serving three terms; was elected to the Territorial Council in 1878; was elected to the City Council of Helena in 1880, and was elected President of that body; he served two terms as President of the Helena Board of Trade; was again honored by the Republicans by being elected to the first House of Representatives. Mr. Holter is one of the sturdy pioneers of Montana. He was married in 1867.

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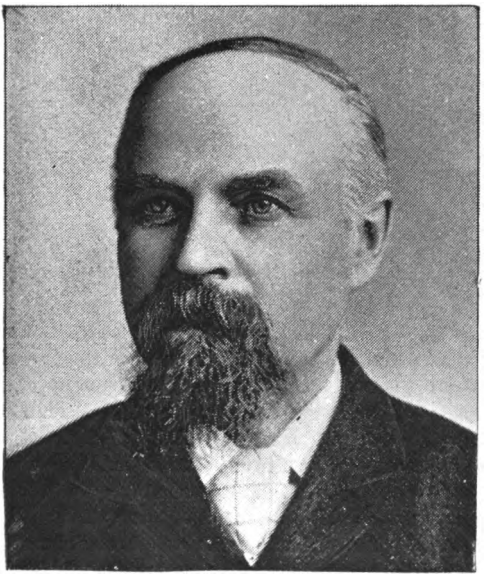
F. H. HOFFMAN, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1834. When quite a child his parents moved to Beloit, Wis., where he attended the High School. At the age of fourteen he entered the railroad service, which he has followed ever since, having seen forty-two years of service. In the first two years of the war he was railroading in Mississippi and Alabama, and has since then been employed in nearly every State of the Union, but has seen most of his service in Wisconsin and Colorado. In 1885 he was foreman of the Wabash shops at Council Bluffs, from where he went to St. Paul to take charge as foreman of the shops of the C., B. & N. at St. Paul. In July, 1886, he was sent out here, entering the service of the Montana Union, where he has remained since, and is now Superintendent of Water Service on that road. Mr. Hoffman has been a Republican in politics since there was a Republican party, having cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. In 1860 he was in Mississippi and voted for Bell and Everett, there being no Lincoln ticket then to vote for. He lives in South Butte, where he is well known and highly respected.



JOHN HORSKY.

JOHN HORSKY, of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, is a native of Austria; was born May 16, 1838; his early education was obtained in his native country; came to America at the age of seventeen, settling in Iowa, where he attended Weston College; he subsequently moved to Nebraska, and in 1864 came to Virginia City, remaining there about a year, when he moved to Helena. He has made that city his home ever since; is a brewer and a large property owner; was one of Helena's first Aldermen, serving four years in the City Council; was elected on the Republican ticket to a seat in the House of Representatives in the first State Legislature; was a member of the Iowa Home Guards in 1863.

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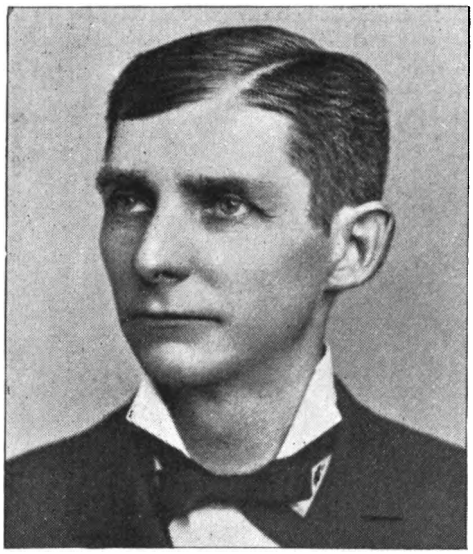

R. H. HOWEY.

R. H. HOWEY, of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio; was born in 1842; after going through the common schools he entered upon a regular course, and graduated at Harlem Springs College, Ohio; is also a graduate from the McNeely Normal School of Ohio, and afterward took a regular course at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., taking his degree in 1874. Mr. Howey previously studied law in Carrollton, Ohio, for two years and was admitted to the bar in 1866, at Steubenville, Ohio; was President of Harlem Springs College, Ohio, from 1868 to 1871, and Public School Examiner in that State; was President of Saltsburg Institute, Pennsylvania, in 1872–73; was engaged in educational work in Missouri from 1874 to 1879, after which he came to Montana, locating in Helena, where he was soon after appointed Superintendent of the City Schools, which position he held until 1884; was also Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1881 to 1883; while holding the latter office he was appointed United States Government Agent to select the university lands of Montana, making the selection in 1882. He represented the sixth ward in the Helena City Council for three years; was Trustee of the Helena Public Library for three years; was elected Probate Judge of Lewis and Clarke County for one term, and for the past six years has been a Trustee of the Helena Public Schools; he is a Republican, and was elected by his party as a member of the first House of Representatives of the State. He is a married man.

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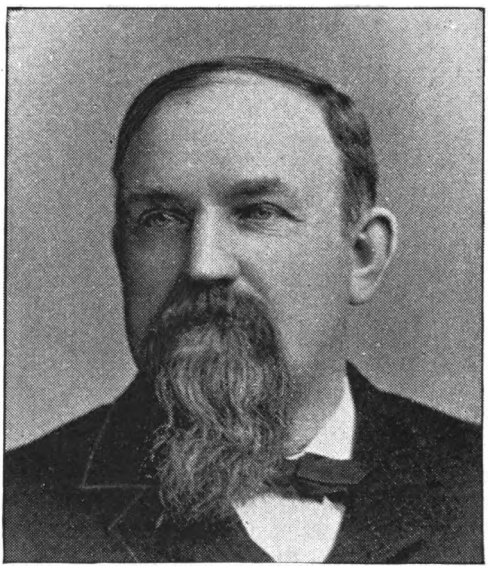
SILVAN HUGHES, of Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, is a native of New York State, and was born in Holly, Orleans County, November 25, 1854, of American parentage; his parents moved to Iowa when he was but an infant, and afterward to Montana, where he has lived for 27 years; is Secretary of the Estes & Connel Mercantile Company; was elected to his first office on the Democratic ticket as a member of the first Legislature of the State. Mr. Hughes is a single man.



R. G. HUMBER.

R. G. HUMBER, of Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge County, Speaker pro tem of the House of Representatives, was born March 25, 1841, in Kentucky; was educated in the State University of Missouri, and is well equipped for the battle of life. His father was a member of the Kansas Legislature for six years, during which time the present Montana Solon was serving in the Second Batallion Missouri Volunteers of the Confederate Army; has been a resident of this State for the past twenty-five years, and during that time has held many positions of honor and trust; was Treasurer of Deer Lodge County for two terms; was a member of the twelfth Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory, and hence is not a stranger in legislative halls; while in the Territorial Assembly he introduced the measure which defined the boundary lines between Deer Lodge and Silver Bow Counties; he is a married man and a successful and prosperous ranchman.

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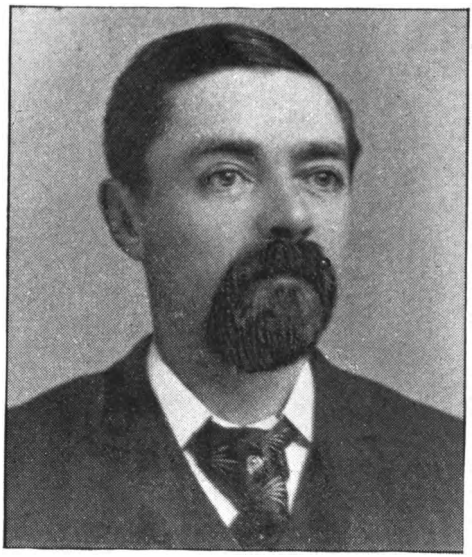

A. L. KEMPLAND.

A. L. KEMPLAND, of Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, the joint Representative for Beaverhead and Deer Lodge Counties, was born December 8, 1845, in St. Louis, Mo.; received a common school education in his native State, and at the age of twenty came to this State, where he has resided most of the time since; lived for a while in Utah and in Idaho; is a bookkeeper by occupation. He has taken a deep interest in the affairs of his chosen home, and before being chosen by the Democratic party as a Representative in the second Legislature was a member of the City Council of Anaconda. He is a married man.

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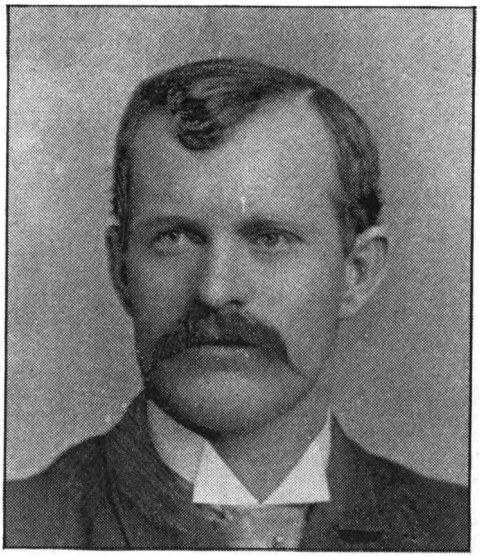

CHARLES LOCHRAY.

CHARLES LOCHRAY, of Sand Coulee, Cascade County, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1852, of Irish parents. His parents came to the United States when he was six months old, so that his entire life and surroundings have been American in all that the term implies. His early years were spent in Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education. He engaged in mining early in life, entering the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania; he has mined in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. He went to Iowa in 1874, and one year later went through to the coast. After mining in California, Washington and Vancouver Island, he returned to Iowa in 1877, where he remained several years. In 1884 he came to Montana and located in what is now Cascade County. He took up a ranch and engaged in stock raising in a small way and with success. His taste for mining led him to engage in mining also, and he has used his experiences in his travels through the mineral region to good advantage, and has acquired promising mining properties. In his home he has been active in school matters, but never held public office until elected to the first State Legislature. He was married February 14, 1881, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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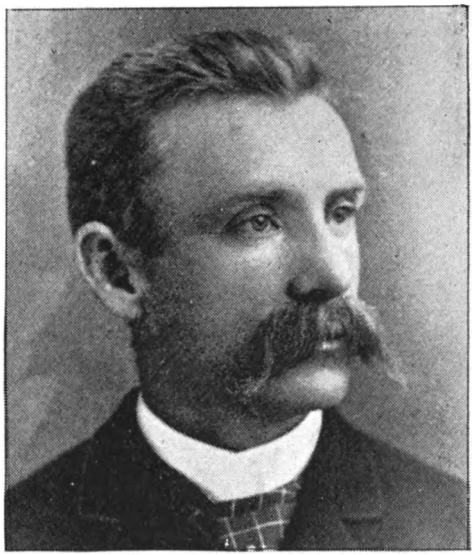

CHARLES H. LOUD.

CHARLES H. LOUD, of Miles City, Custer County, is a native of Weymouth, Mass., where he was born in 1858, and came to Montana eleven years ago; is a graduate from the High School of his native town, receiving his diploma in 1876, after which he read law for about six months; then went to work in the office of the City Engineer of Boston, devoting his evenings and spare time to the study of engineering; remained in that office for three years and a half, and in 1880 accepted a position as Assistant Engineer on the Northern Pacific Survey, which position he occupied for two and a half years. The advent of the road into Montana presented advantages in stock raising superior to those offered by his profession, so he returned to Boston and organized the Hereford Live Stock Company, and in 1883 came to Montana as Manager for that company, and has since had a successful career as a stockman; has also devoted much time in the interest of the State; was chosen by the Republicans of his district as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and again to represent his county in the House of Representatives at the first State election. He is a married man.

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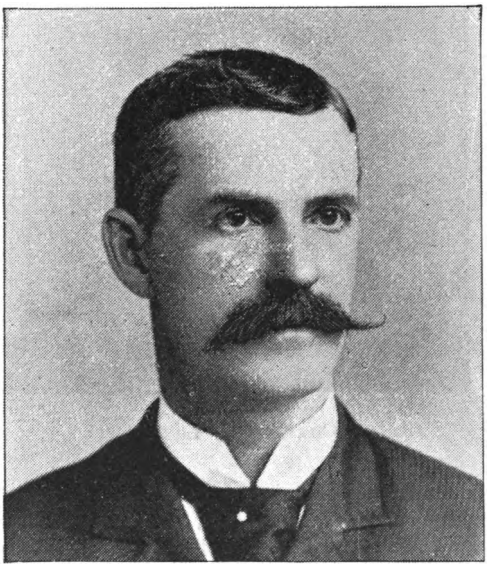
D P. McELWEE, of Three Forks, Gallatin County, who sits on the Democratic side of the house, was born July 11, 1853, in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio; is of Irish descent; was educated at the Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, Iowa; also completed a course at the Iowa Business College of Des Moines; has resided in Montana for the past eight years, having been a dealer in agricultural implements at his present home most of the time; is a single man.



SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, of Choteau, Choteau County, was born in Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, July 10, 1842. He arrived in America February 5, 1852, and in 1865 came to Montana. He settled in the northern part of the then Territory, and engaged in stock raising, in which he has been successful. He has always taken interest in the political contests, having been on the Republican side at all times. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution. In the fall of the same year he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and sat in the body during the first and second sessions. He is popular at home and also in Missoula, where he has large interests.

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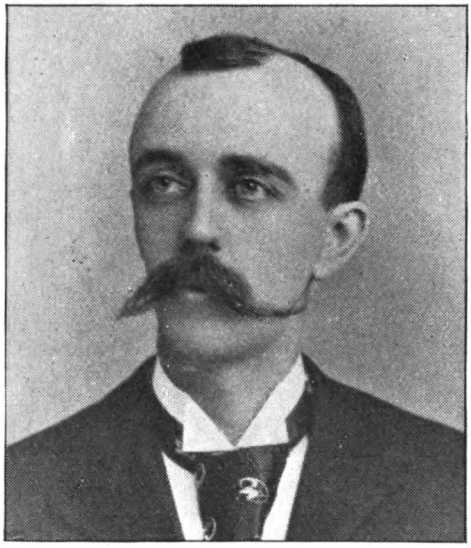

HUGH M. MORAN.

HUGH M. MORAN, of Miles City, Custer County, was born in Menominee, Ill., in 1855; received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen left his father's farm to accept the position of Deputy Postmaster, after which he entered the mercantile business. He came to Montana five years ago from Kankakee, Ill., and has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Miles City; was elected Alderman of that city in 1889, in which year he was also elected to the House of Representatives upon the Republican ticket. He is a married man.

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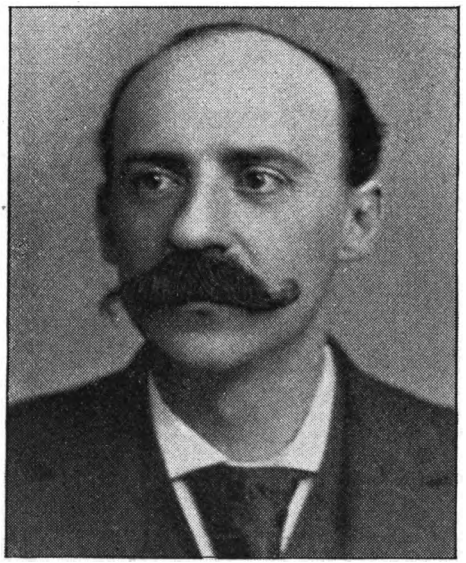

JAMES H. MONTEATH.

JAMES H. MONTEATH, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born in New York in 1854; moved with his parents to Illinois in 1857, settling in Chicago, where he was educated in the public schools; came to Montana in 1876, locating in Butte, his present home. Mr. Monteath is a printer by trade, and holds a responsible position with the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company. He occupied a seat upon the Republican side of the House of Representatives in the first State Legislature.

MARTIN NEWCOMER, of Glendive, Dawson County, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, January 12, 1846; was educated in the public schools. When old enough to strike out for himself he went to Illinois, locating in Ogle County; came to Montana nine years ago, and embarked in business as a merchant in Dawson County, where he now resides. He is a thorough business man, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his county and the State of Montana. His present position as member of the House of Representatives is his first public office; was elected on the Republican ticket. He is a married man.

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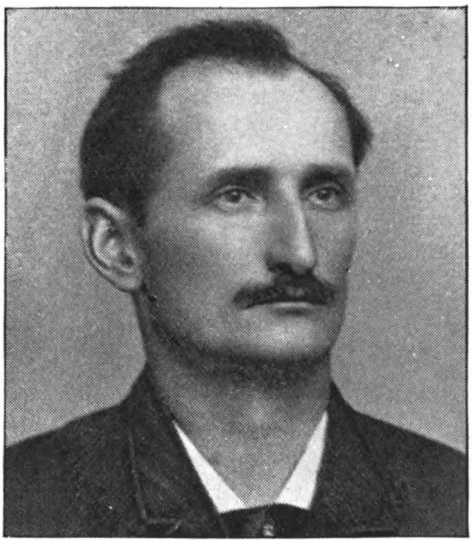

WILLIAM H. NORTON.

WILLIAM H. NORTON, of Stillwater, Yellowstone County, is a native of Illinois, having been born at Clayton, that State, in 1839; received a common school education in Illinois; served in the Fiftieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, and soon after the close of the war came to Montana, arriving in this State in 1867. Mr. Norton is a prominent figure among the public men of this State, having served in the Fourteenth Territorial Legislature, and again honored with a seat in the first State Legislature, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He is engaged in the mercantile business at Stillwater, and is a married man.

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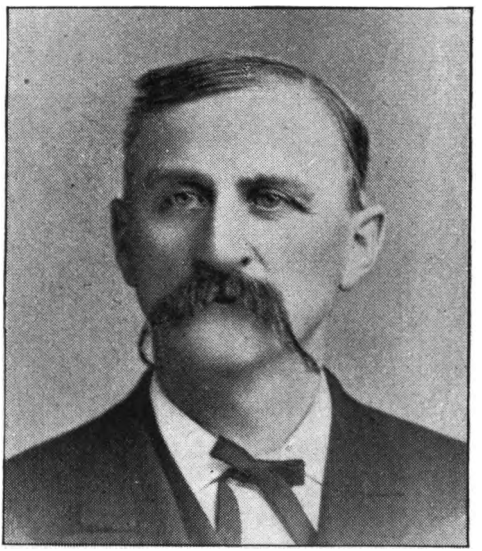

J. T. PHILLIPS.

J. T. PHILLIPS, of Missoula, Missoula County, was born at Albany, New York, in 1837. He left home at fifteen years of age, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, returning with a surveying party to Nebraska; his father was a Pennsylvania clergyman; he was for a time in the employ of the American Fur Company, on the Upper Missouri, in 1856. Leaving Montana he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent a few years as a drug clerk; returned to Massachusetts, and when the war broke out he entered the army as a private soldier, coming out as First Lieutenant of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. After the war he went on the road as a commercial traveler, and was for a score of years, in the course of his rather eventful career, a traveling salesman; was married in December, 1860, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, to Miss Mary J. Thompson. The issue of this happy marriage are a son and daughter, both now over age. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and stands high in the Masonic order. The love of Montana has lingered in his heart since the days of '56, and he returned to it in 1887, preferring Missoula to other places. Here he opened up in the wholesale liquor business. He is Captain of the Missoula Militia; was elected on the Republican ticket.

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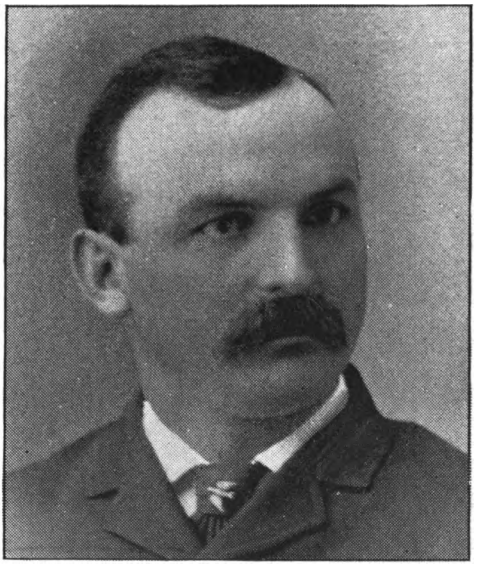

W. J. PENROSE.

W. J. PENROSE, of Butte, Silver Bow County, one of the Democratic representatives from that county, was born in Camborne, County of Cornwall, England, August 16, 1857. He is a self-educated man; he never attended school, and all his knowledge has been acquired from contact with the world; his early life was spent in the mines; came to America in 1874, settling first in Vermont, where he worked in the mines; went from there to Illinois, where he was employed in the coal mines; in 1877 he caught the gold fever and went to Nevada, settling in Eureka County, where he remained until 1885, when he moved to this State. Deciding to enter the field of journalism, Mr. Penrose obtained a position as mining editor on the staff of the *Butte Daily Miner*. Leaving that paper he established the *Mining Journal* at Butte, of which he is now editor and proprietor. He is a married man.

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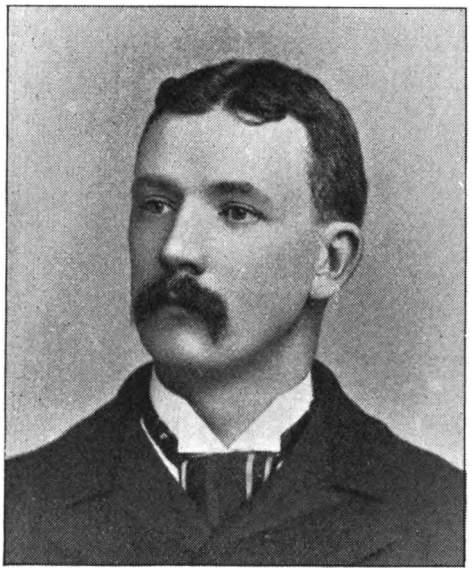

CHAS. Z. POND.

CHAS. Z. POND, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, was born in New York City, November 16, 1860, of American parentage. He is a graduate and a post graduate of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of New York City; also attended the New York University one year; came to Montana, October 17, 1877, locating at Jefferson City. Mr. Pond was elected as the Chief Clerk of the Democratic House during the "deadlock," and when the compromise was effected still retained that position, being the unanimous choice of his party. He is married.

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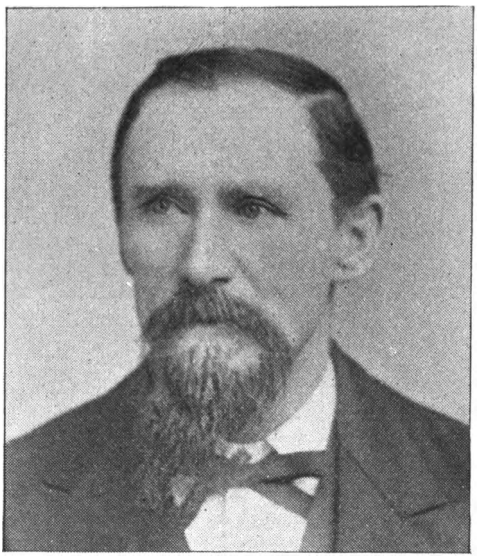
GUSTAVUS ELGIN POOL, of Radersburg, Jefferson County, was born in Adrian County, Mo., May 19, 1858, of American parents; at the age of sixteen graduated from the Missouri State Normal School, when he commenced teaching school; was Superintendent of the Adrian County Schools, and a member of the Missouri State School Book Commission during his residence in his native State; eleven years ago he came to Montana, where he taught school in Meagher and Jefferson Counties; in 1887 he purchased a drug store in Radersburg, which he is now conducting. Mr. Pool is a married man; was elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the House of Representatives at the first State election; is an absolute free trade man and liberal in his political views.



WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, of Walkerville, Silver Bow County, who occupies a seat on the Republican side of the House of Representatives, was born in Devon, England, March 28, 1839; received his first lessons in a Sabbath school in his native country, and the rest of his schooling was found in the broad world; served for ten years and seven months in Her Majesty's Royal Navy; tiring of naval life he retired from the service and immigrated to America in 1873; resided in New Jersey and Colorado before locating in Montana; was Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate in Silver Plume County, Colorado; was first married to Jane Friend in 1859; again married March 16, 1889; has one son, who resides in Colorado; is a miner by occupation, and his present address is Walkerville, Silver Bow County.

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LEOPOLD SCHMIDT.

LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Butte, Silver Bow County, is a native of Germany, and is now forty-four years old; received a collegiate education in his native country, after which he went to sea and studied navigation; tiring of the sea he came to America, settling first in Missouri; twenty-one years ago he came to this State, engaging in the mining business; in 1875 he started a brewery at Butte—the Centennial, which is now one of the leading industries of the State; was elected County Commissioner in 1887 on the Republican ticket, but resigned before the expiration of his term; was a member of the Constitutional Convention; was elected by the Democratic party of his district to the House of Representatives of the first Legislature.

CHARLES H. STEBBINS, a member of the lower house from Park County, has a record to make in politics, as he has never before held public office. He is a merchant by occupation and a Republican by inclination. Mr. Stebbins is one of the youngest members of the Legislature, being now only in his twenty-fifth year. He was born in Florence, Italy, of American parentage. When quite young he came to America, where, to quote his own words, he received a "scrub education," and while obtaining it had to do lots of hard work and had but little time to play. He was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, and seems to have started out with the purpose of making a mark for himself. Mr. Stebbins has been a resident of the State for three years, and is a married man. He came to Montana from the Black Hills of Dakota.

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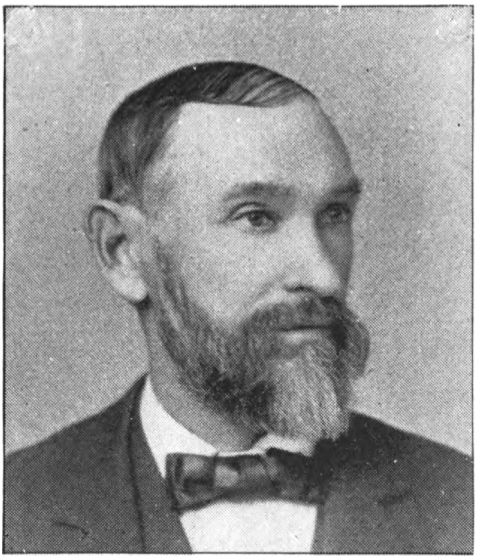
JOHN R. TOOLE, of Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, was born at West[illegible], Aroostook County, Maine, July 3, 1850. He came to Montana in December, 1884, and is engaged in mining; was elected to the Legislature upon the Democratic ticket in 1889.

J. C. TWOHY, one of the Democratic members from Jefferson County, was born in Northern Michigan in 1856; received a common school education; remained in his native State until he became of age, when he was attracted to the Black Hills by the gold excitement. After spending four years in the Hills he came to Montana; has resided in this State since 1882; became a railroad contractor soon after arriving here, and is now engaged in that business. Mr. Twohy is a married man.



WILLIAM THOMPSON.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Butte, Silver Bow County, was born March 1, 1838, at Cobourg, Ontario County, Ireland, coming to America at the age of eleven, locating in Michigan, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to Wisconsin, his father having died a few years before; two years later moved to Minnesota, and in 1860 went to Dakota, where he remained three years, or until about the time of the Alder Gulch excitement, when he went to Virginia City, arriving there in 1863. Mr. Thompson entered politics in 1876, and was elected Alderman in Virginia City. Removing to Silver Bow County, he was shortly afterward elected by the Republicans to represent his district in the Fifteenth Territorial Assembly in the lower house, and was returned to the Council the following election, serving in both sessions with such credit that he was elected to the first State Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives. He was married in 1867, and is a lumber merchant.

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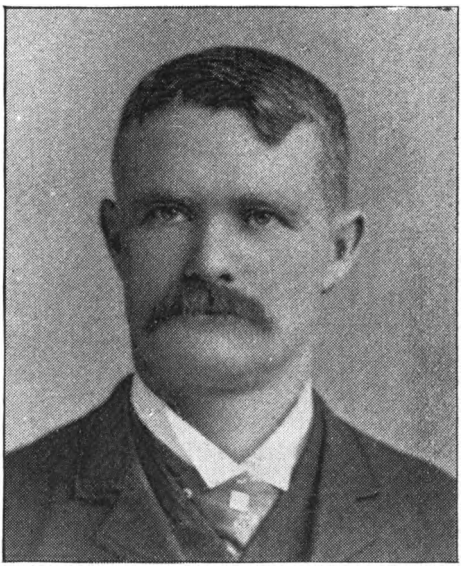
JOHN D. WAITE was born in New York thirty-two years ago, of American parents, and came straight to Montana from the Empire State ten years ago to engage in cattle raising. He is now a prosperous ranchman, the father of a family, and a Republican member of the House from Fergus County. Mr. Waite graduated from Oberlin College, with high honors, in the class of '81. He made his political debut as a member of the sixteenth legislative session.



WILLIAM C. WHALEY.

WILLIAM C. WHALEY, of Bedford, Jefferson County, joint Representative for Jefferson and Gallatin Counties, was born in Hastings, Dakota County, Minn., December 19, 1857. While yet an infant his parents crossed the plains to Colorado in the year 1860. Two years later the family was driven by the hostiles into Utah, and in the spring of 1863 moved to Montana, being attracted by the excitement over the gold discoveries in Alder Gulch; has resided there and at Diamond City and Bedford at different times; received the rudiments of his education in the common schools, but was afterward sent to the Christian Brothers' School in St. Louis, where he received a thorough training. Mr. Whaley is a single man, and is one of the leading farmers and stock growers of Jefferson County; was never in public life until elected by the Democratic party of his district to the House of Representatives.

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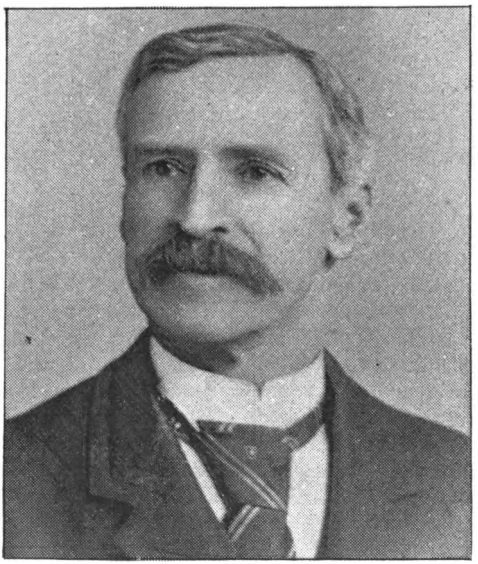
WILLIAM WALLACE, Jr., of Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1864, and is now twenty-seven years of age. He is one of the active members of the Helena Bar, and was elected County Attorney of Lewis and Clarke, succeeding District Attorney Hunt. He has resided in Montana since 1879. At ten years of age he entered Syracuse High School. At fourteen he tried half of Harvard examinations, and entered Brookline High School's preparatory class at Boston. Next year he passed the Harvard examination, being only fifteen, but he never matriculated, as in the fall of the same year, 1879, he joined his family in Montana. He spent the year of 1880 on a ranch in the Judith Basin, and in the winter of 1880–81 commenced reading law with the firm of which he is now a member. He was married last winter to Miss Elizabeth A. Flowerree, youngest daughter of Daniel A. G. Flowerree, of Helena. Mr. Wallace was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1889 as a Democrat.



ROBERT T. WING.

ROBERT T. WING, of Dillon, Beaverhead County, was born in Massachusetts, and is fifty-three years of age. He is one of the pioneer members of the Legislature, having lived in Montana twenty-seven years. Before then he lived in Colorado, where he went as a young man from his New England home. Mr. Wing is one of the leading citizens of Dillon, where he enjoys life as a bachelor. He is in the hardware business, and served as County Treasurer in 1885. He was elected to the present House of Representatives in 1889 on the Republican ticket.

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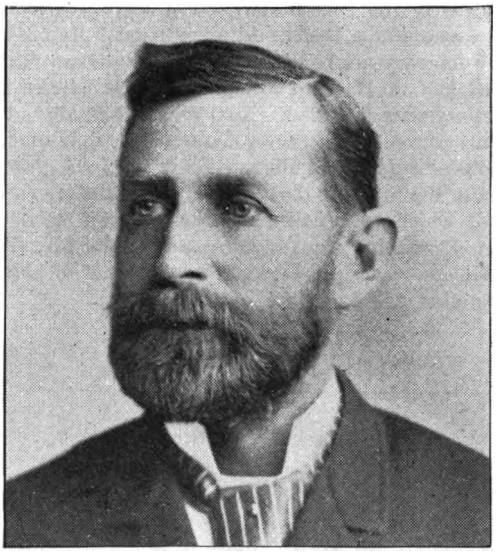

JOHN A. WOODSON.

JOHN A. WOODSON, of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, was born in Missouri in 1843; attended the Missouri State University for a while, but did not graduate; left Missouri in April, 1864, for Montana, residing for a while at Virginia, and afterwards at Diamond City, being one of the first settlers of that place. In 1868 he returned to his native State, and in 1870 went to Mississippi, where he remained about two years, being engaged in the cotton planting business. Again returning to Missouri, he engaged in the grocery business in Columbia County, and two years later moved to the country and engaged in farming and stock growing until 1880, when he moved with his family to Montana. Mr. Woodson was Sheriff of Meagher County in 1868; was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket.

AARON C. WITTER represented Beaverhead County in the first State Legislature, and sat a portion of the second session. He was Speaker of the Republican House during the famous ninety-day deadlock, and when the House was divided at its second session he was again unanimously chosen Speaker by the Republicans. His death, on the 31st of December last, was a severe shock to his friends. It was made doubly sad by the death of Mrs. Witter, only two days before the demise of her husband. On January 23d he was called from the capital to his wife's bedside, and one week later both were buried side by side in Butte. Two orphan children were left, but the "Witter Fund," started within the legislative halls, and raised to $5,000 by prominent citizens of both parties, stands as a monument to Montana generosity. Mr. Witter was forty-

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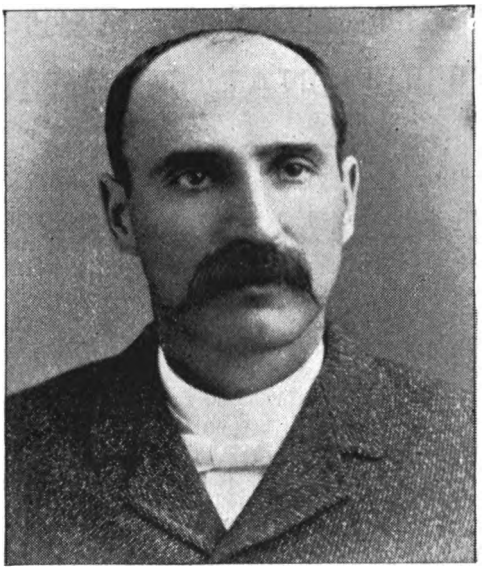
one years old at the time of his death; he was born in St. Joseph County, Ind.; he came from Des Moines, Ia., to Montana, seventeen years ago, and engaged in mining; he took an active interest in politics and was a member of the



AARON C. WITTER.

Territorial Legislature (lower house) in 1876, and was a member of the Territorial Council in 1883; County Clerk of Silver Bow County in 1881, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889.

The House of Representatives unanimously passed the following resolution, which appears upon the House journal:

"Having laid to rest in the bleak grave, for which Nature furnished the winding sheet, with the companion of his life, all that was mortal of our late associate, Aaron C. Witter, we, his bereaved associates of the House of Representatives of the first and second session of the Legislative Assembly, desire to record our deep sense of the inexpressible sadness that has come to darken with its shadow the first moments of satisfaction in the organization of a united House, wherein the experienced skill of the deceased would have proved so invaluable to our commonwealth; we further desire that our record shall testify to his children thus left motherless and fatherless at a single blow, when arrived at maturity, that their father was honored and beloved by those who knew best his manly worth and courage, his devoted services to the State. Till some other worthier monument is erected to the memory of the lamented Witter, we ask that the tribute of our affection and esteem be entered on the records."

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MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

W. A. CLARK was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention, and was chosen president of that body; he is one of the noted men of Montana. He was born in 1839 near Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa. He attended public school in winter and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the Laurel Hill Academy.

In 1856 the family moved to Iowa, where Mr. Clark attended the academy at Birmingham one term, and spent one term at the university at Mt. Pleasant, where he began the study of law; in '59-60 he taught school in Missouri. In 1862 he crossed the plains, driving a team to Colorado. He worked in the quartz mines in Central City, and in 1863, hearing of the discovery of gold at Bannack, he set out with an ox team for that place; he secured a placer claim on Horse Prairie and made considerable money. This accumulation was greatly augmented by a trip to Salt Lake for provisions, which he brought back to Bannak and sold at a high price. He was engaged in various pursuits from that time until 1867, when he joined the stampede to Elk Creek, 100 miles west of Helena. He then made a trip east, to visit his old friends and to buy goods, and in subsequent years passed through many remarkable experiences in Montana and on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Clark made his home in Helena during 1867-8 after his return from the East, and in the latter year formed a partnership with R. W. Donnell to go into the mercantile business. They shipped a large stock of goods *via* the Missouri River, and opened a wholesale house in Helena. He then established a bank which handled a million dollars of placer gold dust each season. His mining interests were then greatly enlarged, but his interests at the present time extend throughout Idaho and Montana.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Kate Le Stauffer, at Connellsville, Pa., in March, 1869, and moved immediately to Helena.

Mr Clark traveled and resided abroad for some time with his family and traveled extensively throughout Europe. In order to educate their children they resided for some time at Garden City, Long Island; however, Mr. Clark spent most of his time in Montana.

Mr. Clark is a good type of the western man, and his successful enterprises are so numerous that it would require several pages to enumerate them.

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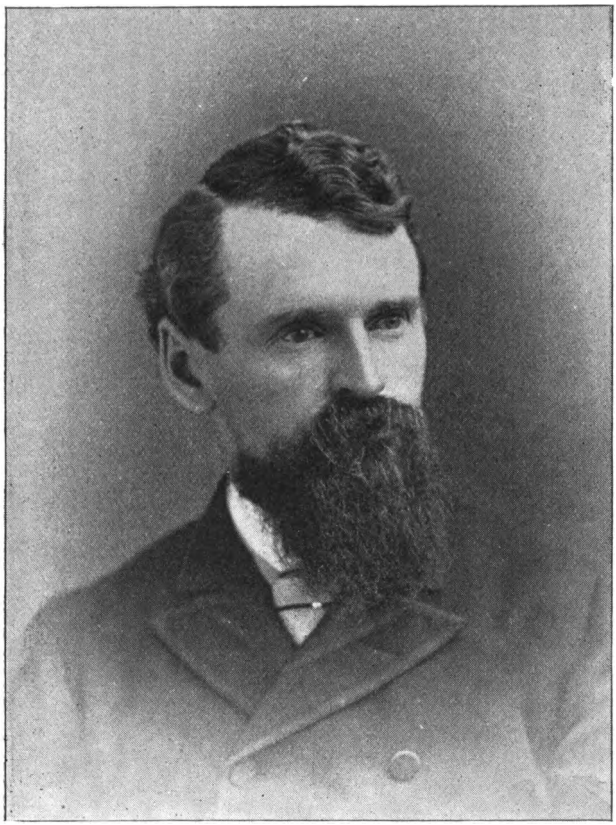

W. A. Clark.

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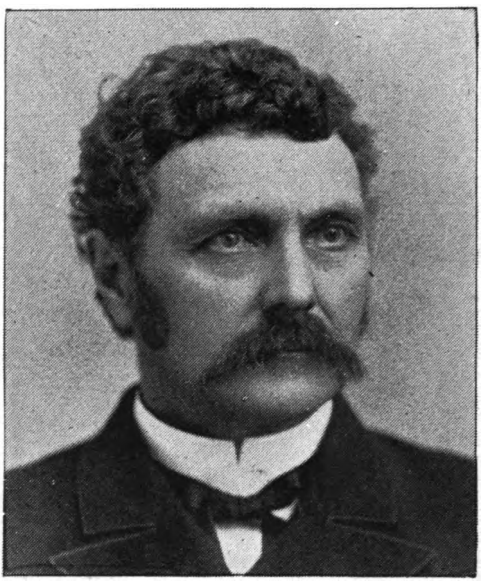
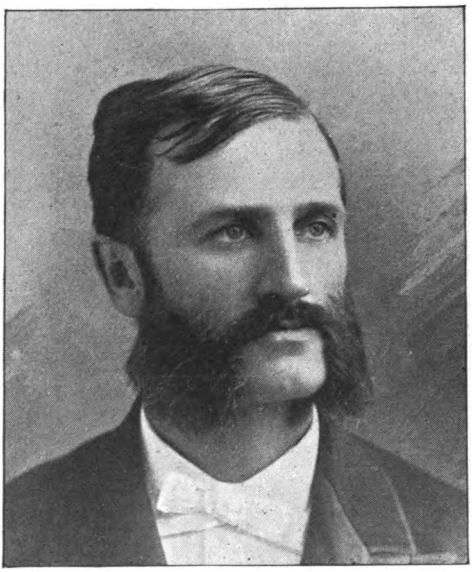


E. D. Aikin.



Wm. Mason Ballard.

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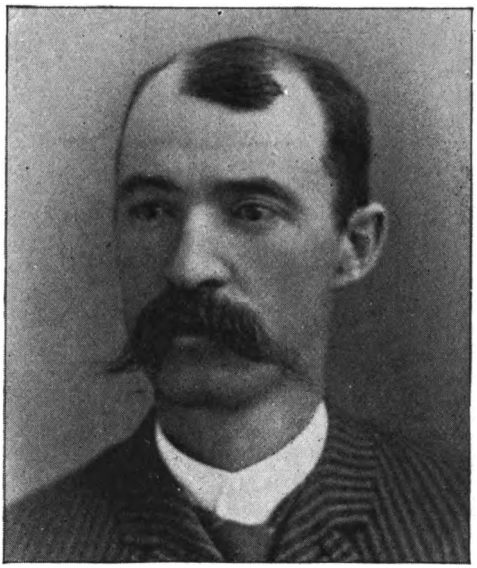
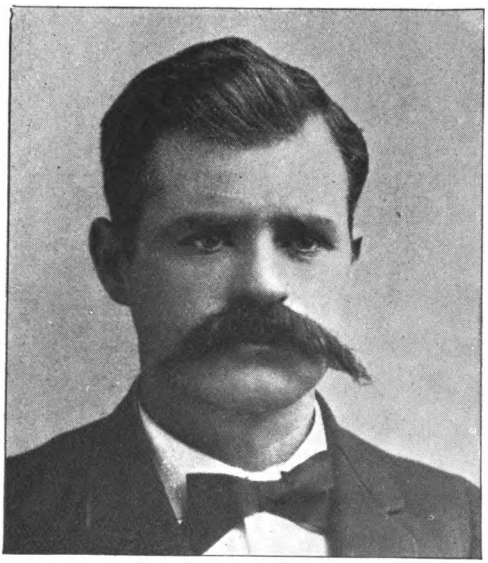


J. F. Brazelton.



Wm. F. Field.

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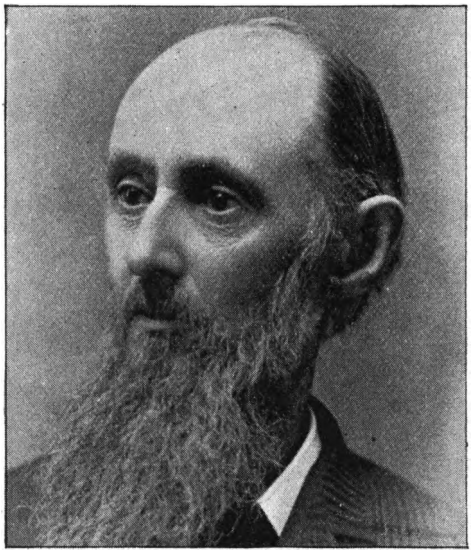
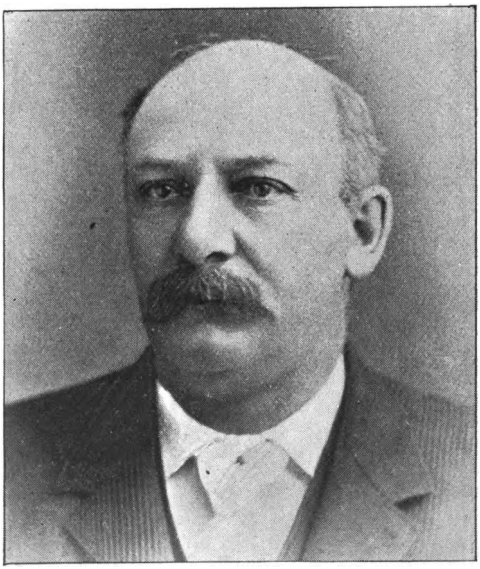


F. L. GRAVES.



JOSEPH MASON.

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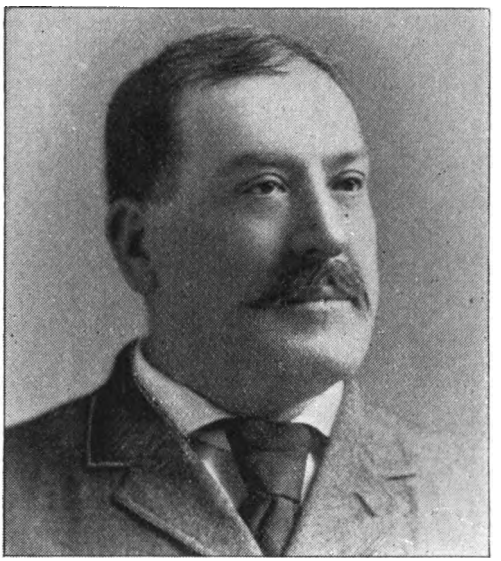

HON. L. H. HERSHFIELD.

HON. L. H. HERSHFIELD was born in Oneida County, N. Y., August 21st, 1836; in 1854 he went to St. Louis and took a position in a wholesale notion house, and in 1859 removed to Leavenworth, Kan. When the great gold excitement broke out in Colorado he started for Pike's Peak, driving an ox team across the plains to Central City, where he went into the mercantile business, and remained until 1864, at which time he came to Montana with a train of twenty-six wagons laden with goods, and sold the whole outfit to Monroe Salsbury. Mr. Hershfield reached Virginia City on July 3rd, 1864. He succeeded in buying up a large quantity of gold dust, on which he made a large profit.

In 1865 he established a bank, now known as the Merchants' National, in Helena, having a branch also at Virginia City. His brother Aaron was admitted as a partner in the business in 1868 and the Merchants' National Bank was organized with a capital stock of $150,000 in 1882. In 1880 Mr. Hershfield established a bank at Benton, and in 1883 a bank at White Sulphur Springs; he is also largely interested in White Sulphur Springs property.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Grah, a native of Germany, by whom he has had six children: Lily, Henry, Ezra, Rennie, Sybil, and Louis Harrison; four of the children are living. Mr. Hershfield's family lives in New York in the winter, and generally spends the summer in Helena. He has had a remarkable business career, and is noted as a financier who is second to none in the West. On August 12th, 1868, their correspondents in New York suspended, owing them $107,000, from which they never realized a dollar, but they paid every obligation at maturity, and the bank has always been noted for its sound financial condition.

Mr. Hershfield was a member of the Constitutional Convention and has been for many years a prominent leader and adviser of the Republicans in Montana. When it was decided to have the World's Fair at Chicago, Mr. Hershfield was named as one of the Commissioners for Montana.

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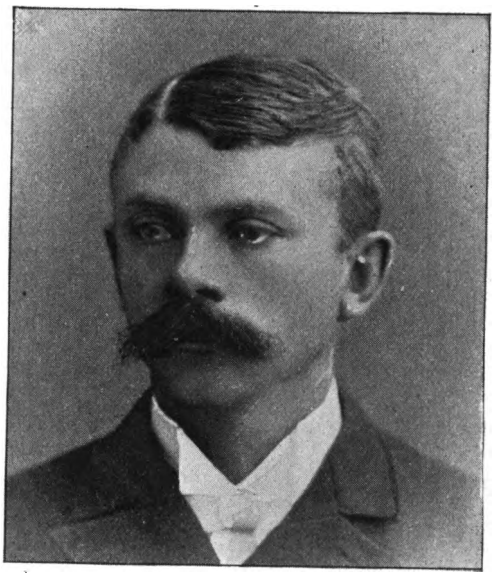
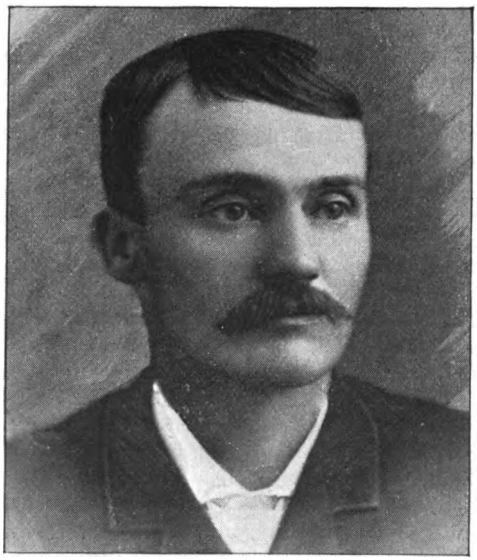


C. R. MIDDLETON.



W. R. RAMSDELL

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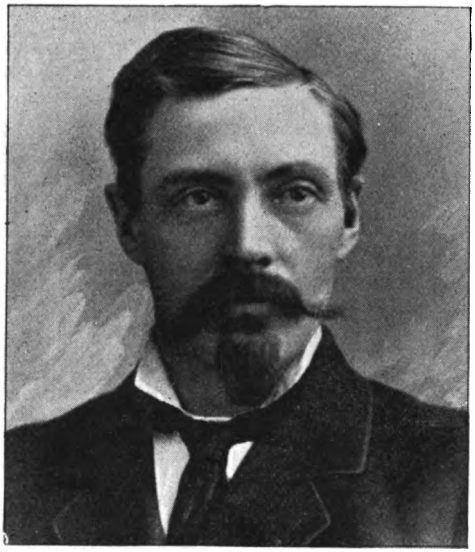
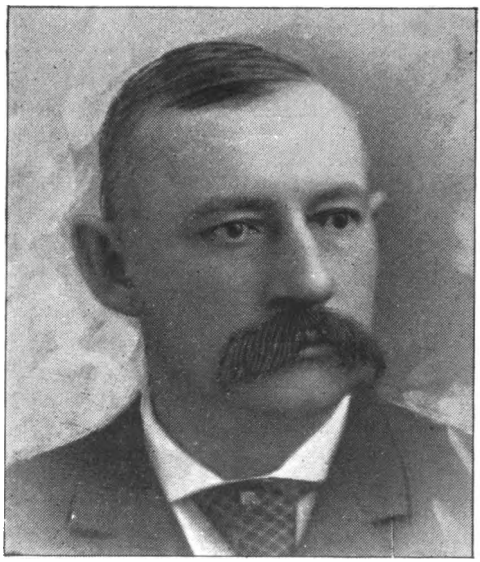


F. E. SARGEANT.



CHAS. S. WARREN.

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PART V.

POLITICAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTE CAST FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS, 1864 TO 1888.

October 24th, 1864:	
Samuel McLean, D	3,899
Wilber F. Sanders, R	2,666
Informal (rejected)	299
Total	6,864
Vote of 1865:	
Samuel McLean, D	3,808
Gad. Upson, R	2,422
Total	6,230
September 2d, 1867:	
James M. Cavanaugh, D	6,004
Wilber F. Sanders, R	4,896
Total	10,900
August 2, 1869:	
James M. Cavanaugh, D	5,805
James Tufts, R	3,745
Total	9,550
September 5, 1871:	
Wm. H. Claggett, R	5,274
Edwin W. Toole, D	4,861
Total	10,135
August 5, 1872:	
Martin Maginnis, D	4,515
Wm. H. Claggett, R	4,196
Total	8,711
August 3, 1874:	
Martin Maginnis, D	4,144
Cornelius Hedges, R	3,313
Total	7,457
November 4, 1876:	
Martin Maginnis, D	3,827
E. D. Leavitt, R	2,980
Total	6,807
November, 1878:	
Martin Maginnis, D	6,485
Sample Orr, Ind.	2,757
Total	9,242
November, 1880:	
Martin Maginnis, D	7,779
Wilber F. Sanders, R	6,381
Total	14,160
November 7, 1882:	
Martin Maginnis, D	12,398
Alex. C. Botkin, R	10,914
Total	23,312
November, 1884:	
Joseph K. Toole, D	13,584
Hiram Knowles, R	13,385
Total	26,969
November 2, 1886:	
Joseph K. Toole, D	17,990
Wilber F. Sanders, R	14,272
Total	32,262
November, 1888:	
Wm. A. Clark, D	17,360
Thomas H. Carter, R	22,486
Davis Wilson, Pro	148
Scattering	20
Total	40,014

NOTE.—The falling off of the vote of 1872-74-76 is attributed to the exodus to the Black Hills' gold fields, discovered about 1871.

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VOTE CAST BY COUNTIES FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 1890.

COUNTIES.	T. H. Carter, Rep.	W. W. Dixon, Dem.	W. T. Field, Labor.	Corbly, Prohibition.
Beaverhead	659	464	7	23
Choteau	890	768	11	23
Custer	330	318	.....	7
Cascade	340	279	4	26
Dawson	161	139	8	11
Deer Lodge	1,767	2,447	12	25
Fergus	510	322	4	4
Gallatin	539	783	6	46
Jefferson	765	774	8	12
Lewis and Clarke	1,892	1,990	24	82
Meagher	679	651	5	9
Missoula	727	673	5	12
Madison	1,626	1,692	21	35
Park	829	590	8	19
Silver Bow	3,104	3,276	34	48
Yellowstone	310	230	5	7
Total	15,128	15,411	162	389

Dixon's Plurality, 283.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES—1880 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

COUNTY.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Beaverhead...	$1,762,877.00	$1,793,591.00	$2,198,006.00	$2,647,094.00	$2,560,410.00	$2,756,496.00	$2,897,706.00	$3,084,120.00	$3,128,078 00	$3,013,172
Choteau.....	1,758,853.00	2,309,764.00	3,085,537.00	3,000,290.00	3,620,029.00	3,584,682.00	4,371,555.00	3,679,489.00	4,155,281.00	4,950,217
Custer	1,060,374.00	3,844,580.00	4,528,345.00	5,121,107.91	5,249,117.00	4,804,204.12	3,931,071.00	3,292,495.00	4.465,411.00	6,380,177
Cascade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370,874.00	4,311,690.00	8,646,548
Dawson	543,728.00	239,158.00	843.914.40	1,186,181.00	2,024,143.00	1,628,743.15	1,086,881.00	1,440,349.20	1,742,887.00	2,406,481
Deer Lodge...	2,386,127.00	2,627,206.00	2,677,766.00	3,550,600.00	3,899,891.00	4,358,100.00	6,308,254.00	7,419,364.00	7,826,645.00	9,900,491
†Fergus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,613,997.00	2,401,873.00	2,965,851.00	3,196,880
Gallatin..	2.298,474.00	3,513,070.00	4,948,000.00	6,157,262.00	4,969,970.00	8,694,684.00	3.522,612.00	4,103,692.00	4,320,570.00	4,643 119
Jefferson.....	1,157,513.30	1,537,298 12	2,241,403.37	2 046,360.00	2,026,076.40	2,354,363.00	2,745,737.00	3,666,366 00	3,167,714.00	3,914,400
Lewis & Clarke	3,709,387 00	4.504,137.00	6.782,727.00	7,878 140.00	8,026,940.00	9,028,775.00	11,416,750.00	12.028 890.00	15,437,096.00	26,708,717
Madison.....	2,140,468.00	2,311,341,00	2.471,800.00	2,490,322.00	2,579,836.00	2,878,901.00	2,800,754.00	3,075,835.00	2,752,651.00	3,084,456
Meagher.	2,196,448.00	2,681,229.00	4,245,867.00	4,856,290.00	5,687,855.00	5,687,255.00	3,050,146 00	2,668,547.00	2,866,802.00	4,008,437
Missoula.....	920,085.00	2,079,425.00	2,996,441.00	2,158,920.00	2,573,926.00	2,340,380.26	2,717,913.00	3,428,761.00	4,982,716.00	8,113,188
‡Park.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,270,050.00	2,879,965.50	3,062,900.00	16,208,833
Silver Bow ...	4,106.767.00	5,770.530.00	6,015.101.00	6,644,788.00	7,571,461.00	7,604,600.00	8,160,839.00	9,068,823.00	11,368,572.00	4,492.436
Yellowstone ..	.....	....	1,663,553.51	2,008,979.00	2,057,279.00	2,295,697.00	2,305,288.00	2,316,072.00	2,802,080.00	3,217,037
Total.....	$24,040,806.30	$33,211,819.12	$44,698,461.28	$49,746,268.91	$52,847,536.40	$55,076,871.53	$60,099,493.00	$67,430,533.70	$79 876,944.00	$112,987,384

† Organized in 1887 out of Meagher County, assuming $13,156 of Meagher County's debt.

‡ Organized in 1887 out of Gallatin County.

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TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY IN EACH COUNTY—1890.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate, Other than City and Town Lots.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of all Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate Other than City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements on City and Town Lots.	Value of all Improvements.	Total Value of Real Estate, Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property Other than Money.	Value of Money.	Value Apportioned by State Board of Equalization to the County of Assessment of Franchise Roadway, etc., of Railroad.	Total Value of all Property for Assessment Purposes.
Beaverhead	130,371	$769,892	$361,963	$1,151,855	$.....	$.....	$914,241	$1,151,855	$1,229,151	$222,909	$409,857	$3,013,172
Cascade	145,706	1,624,256	3,188,208	4,812,459	496,840	477,361	914,241	5,726,700	1,751,576	649,392	618,980	8,646,548
Choteau	79,304	271,264	179,069	450,353	153,268	131,576	284,944	735,197	2,925,999	253,189	1 029,920	4,948,715
Custer	668,584	340,591	170,721	511,315	89,946	306,689	345,385	856,600	4,980,979	89,192	602,000	6,376,771
Dawson	884,302	126,552	117,596	244,150	.....	.....	.....	244,150	1,140,729	3,853	977,760	2,406,492
Deer Lodge	176,066	672,171	596,518	1,268,689	1,191,422	875,595	2,067,217	3,335,906	5,577,891	697,819	358,875	9,900,491
Fergus	185,865	304,995	83,918	388,908	296,612	89,990	420,602	759,510	2 367,310	172,765	.....	3,299,475
Gallatin	281,187	1,894,704	510,590	1,905,294	286,620	523,900	810,520	2,715,814	1,537,190	179,640	210,475	4,643,119
Jefferson	288,069	628,604	180,661	790,265	490,671	302,167	792,838	1,583,103	1,291,404	463,818	552,475	3,919,400
Lewis & Clarke	295,690	2,968,344	11,776,560	14,745,904	730,060	3,026,000	3,755,060	18,510,964	7,454,808	396,850	404,600	26,708,717
Madison	246,790	536,962	23,217	630,199	390,075	143,510	533,585	1,163,784	1,686,653	47,468	185,541	3,021,461
Meagher	574,557	960,652	485,436	1,446,088	290,226	168,125	467,351	1,913,439	1,845,092	166,591	48,375	4,003,497
Missoula	208,477	1,047,888	3,175,772	4,223,160	459,504	488,594	948,098	5,206,258	1,743,950	788,865	494,125	8,113,198
Park	615,315	673,880	817,172	1,490,552	876,360	443,145	819,495	2,310,047	1,832,639	159,875	189,875	4,492,436
Silver Bow	26,788	116,740	5,387,725	5,504,465	56,280	2,425,289	2,481,569	7,986,034	4,841,941	3,026,976	353,892	16,209,833
Yellowstone	641,175	494,374	283,837	778,211	84,923	227,190	312,113	1,090,324	1,796,290	201,273	127,150	3,217,037
Total	4,980,196	$13,081,912	$27,288,965	$40,390,867	$5,340,087	$9,617,131	$14,957,218	$55,278,085	$43,776,887	$7,397,370	$6,523,380	$112,916,272

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ACRES OF LAND ASSESSED AND VALUATION.

COUNTY.	1875.		1885.		1890.	
	No. Acres.	Value.	No. Acres.	Value.	No. Acres.	Value.
Beaverhead	12,911	$33,645	45,785	*$1,004,417	130,871	$752,142
Cascade					145,706	2,061,136
Choteau	2,715	12,218	36,488	242,428	80,116	344,960
Custer			34,818	193,063	663,584	380,440
Dawson			8,585	21,583	334,901	126,551
Deer L dge	22,865	136,825	62,605	985,167	176,066	1,863,793
Fergus					186,345	687,470
Gallatin	68,047	228,455	198,628	988,015	381,137	1,808,294
Jefferson	30,698	90,725	50,196	†510,205	288,069	1,185,210
Lewis and Clarke	30,668	217,714	201,964	1,439,457	285,690	3,708,404
Madison	45,794	267,388	75,216	683,654	172,410	958,382
Meagher	28,377	96,869	115,875	653,455	574,557	1,259,878
Missoula	63,985	84,954	41,618	330,661	203,477	1,546,892
Park					615,315	1,049,730
Silver Bow			9,663	584,700	26,788	172,970
Yellowstone			87,631	193,541	641,175	579,297
Total	306,055	$1,170,793	919,072	$7,710,346	4,855,107	$18,375,549

NET INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, 1887 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

COUNTY.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Beaverhead	$24,274.25	$36,472.70	$37,869.22	$76,308.08
Cascade		44,506.53	69,801.06	53,019.22
Choteau	101,701.69	112,081.19	124,562.27	124,294 05
Custer	298,372.76	269,050.20	245,788.53	260,979 50
Dawson	*130,271.75	137,774.22	132 671.47	125,185.96
Deer Lodge	57,312.82	100,064.50	106,947.31	189,676.15
Fergus	†13,156.56	16,029.35	19,239.97	18,295.80
Gallatin	65,434.37	37,820.10	65,717.90	52,591.55
Jefferson	76,970.83	101,828.52	121 464.22	154,549.35
Lewis and Clarke	208,886.40	183,603.84	163,167.44	125,679.15
Madison	74,009.27	79,674.61		87,239.00
Meagher	‡18,359 33	31,000.00	55,818.26	81,076.13
Missoula	127,908.18	129,365.75	165,762.46	223,889 73
Park		35,697.32	55,674.68	64,379.18
Silver Bow	§100,000.00	104,115.07	125,000.00	77,281.11
Yellowstone	94,224.72	103,491.02	120,392.87	125,649.18
Total	$1,985,882,98	$1,523,374.92	$1,609,322.66	$1,794,02 .64

*Exclusive of interest.

†New County assuming part of Meagher County's debt.

‡Decrease noted is sum assumed by Fergus County.

§Not including interest, and balance in treasury not deducted.

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TOTAL MILEAGE AND ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROADS IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, 1890.

NAME OF RAILROAD.	Name of County.	No. Miles.	Total value of all Property.
Great Northern Railway	Dawson	209.	$836,000
Northern Pacific Railroad	"	63.	287,068
Northern Pacific Railroad	Custer	200.	685,110
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway	"	38.	152,000
Northern Pacific Railroad	Yellowstone	54.2	304,623
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway	"	1.3	7,500
Northern Pacific Railroad	Park	75.5	508,715
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway	"	5.	20,000
Rocky Mountain Railroad of Montana	"	51.7	204,000
Cokedale Spur	"	3.6	16,000
Northern Pacific Railroad	Gallatin	57.1	252,404
Butte and Gallatin Branch	"	20.5	82,000
Northern Pacific Railroad	Meagher	21.5	338,968
Northern Pacific Railroad	Fergus	.....	15,112
Butte and Gallatin Branch	Jefferson	41.	164,000
Montana Central Railway	"	58 3	291,500
Helena and Jefferson County Railroad	"	19.1	76,400
Northern Pacific Railroad	"	22.3	183,586
Boulder and Elkhorn Branch	"	20.5	61,500
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte Branch	"	18. 13.	 104,500
Northern Pacific Railroad	Lewis & Clarke	29.6	221,690
Montana Central Railway	" "	58.	369,690
Marysville Branch of Montana Central Ry.	" "	6.4	32,000
Rimini Branch of Montana Central Railway	" "	1.6	8,000
Fair Grounds Branch of Montana Cen. Ry.	" "	.8	4,000
Helena and Jefferson County Railroad	" "	1.	4,000
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad	" "	16.7	41,750
Marysville Branch	" "	12.5	31,250
Northern Pacific Railroad	Deer Lodge	70.9	294,789
Montana Union Railway	"	35 9	223,390
Anaconda Branch of Montana Union Ry.	"	8.4	37,800
Drummond and Philipsburg Branch	"	32.2	128,650
Northern Pacific Railroad	Missoula	188.5	509,603
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley Branch	"	50.5	202 000
Missoula and Cœur d'Alene Branch	"	.....	.....
Great Northern Railway	Choteau	175.73	702,920
Great Falls and Canada Railway	"	109.	327,000
Great Northern Railway	Cascade	20.37	81,480
Great Falls Yard Branch of Great Nor'n Ry.	"	3.1	12,400
Brick Yard Branch of Great Northern Ry.	"	.77	3.080
Smelter Branch of Great Northern Railway	"	5.33	21,320
Great Falls and Canada Railway	"	24.	72,000
Montana Central Railway	"	44.3	222,100
Sand Coulee Branch of Montana Central Ry.	"	14.5	58,650
Neihart Branch of Montana Central Railway	"	42.6	149,680
Northern Pacific Railroad	"	.....	2,065
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Ry.	Madison	15.85	83,466
Butte and Gallatin Branch	"	25.9	106,950
Northern Pacific Railroad	"	.....	33,675
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Ry.	Beaverhead	78.48	427,607
Butte and Gallatin Branch	Silver Bow	10.	48,300
Northern Pacific Railroad	"	.....	9 850
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Ry.	"	32.07	168 682
Montana Central Railway	"	8.2	79,190
Montana Union Railway	"	15.3	89,200
Walkerville Branch	"	12.	42,000
Total	.....	2,143.10	$9,441,213

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STATEMENT SHOWING RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1885 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

COUNTY.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	MILLS.	MILLS.	MILLS.	MILLS.	MILLS.	MILLS.
Beaverhead	13½	11½	13½	2 ⅞	22	20
Cascade	..	..	.....	18	11¾	14
Choteau	16	15	16	17½	16½	18
Custer	22	20	18	28½	23½	19½
Dawson	24	19½	26½	24	24	24
Deer Lodge	14	16	14½	15	12½	18½
Fergus	.....	.....	16	20½	22¼	19
Gallatin	14	15	13 1/10	13 6/10	17 6/10	17½
Jefferson	18	18	16½	18	21½	21½
Lewis and Clarke	14	12	17	11½	13 1/10	12
Madison	13	17	19	19	19	18½
Meagher	15	15	17	19½	19½	19½
Missoula	25	25	21½	20½	18½	22½
Park	.....	.....	13 1/10	15 1/10	15 1/10	16 6/10
Silver Bow	12	10	11 1/10	16	14	16½
Yellowstone	19	19	20½	24 6/10	25 1/10	25 1/10

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES IN SQUARE MILES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gross area.	Water surface	Land surface	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gross area.	Water surface	Land surface
Total	3,025,600	55,600	2,970,000	Nebraska	77,510	670	76,840
				Nevada	110,700	960	109,740
				New Hampshire	9,305	300	9,005
Alabama	52,250	710	51,540	New Jersey	7,815	360	7,455
Arizona	113,020	100	112,920	New Mexico	122,580	120	122,460
Arkansas	53,850	805	53,045	New York	49,170	1,55	47,620
California	158,360	2,380	155,980	North Carolina	52,250	3,670	48,580
Colorado	103,925	280	103,645	North Dakota	70,795	600	70.195
Connecticut	4,990	145	4,845	Ohio	41,060	300	40,760
Delaware	2,050	90	1,960	Oklahoma (a)	39,030	200	38,830
District of Columbia	70	10	60	Oregon	96,030	1,470	94.560
Florida	58,680	4,440	54,240	Pennsylvania	45,215	230	44,985
Georgia	59,475	495	58,980	Rhode Island	1,250	165	1,085
Idaho	84,800	510	84,290	South Carolina	30,570	400	30,170
Illinois	56,650	650	56,000	South Dakota	77,650	800	76,850
Indiana	36,350	440	35,910	Tennessee	42 050	300	41,750
Indian Territory	31,400	400	31,000	Texas	265,780	3,490	262,290
Iowa	56,025	550	55,475	Utah	84,970	2,780	82.190
Kansas	82,080	380	81,700	Vermont	9,565	430	9.135
Kentucky	40,400	400	40,000	Virginia	42 450	2,325	40,125
Louisiana	48,720	3 300	45,420	Washington	69,180	2,300	66,880
Maine	33,040	3,145	29,895	West Virginia	24,780	135	24,645
Maryland	12,210	2,350	9,860	Wisconsin	56,040	1,590	54,450
Massachusetts	8,315	275	8,040	Wyoming	97,890	315	97,575
Michigan	58,915	1,485	57,430				
Minnesota	83,365	4,160	79,205	Delaware Bay	620	620	.....
Mississippi	46,810	470	46 340	Raritan Bay and Lower New York Bay	100	100	.....
Missouri	69,415	680	68 735				
Montana	146,080	770	145,310				

a Including Cherokee country and No Man's Land.

AREA OF MONTANA COUNTIES.

Total 145,310	Choteau 27,280	Gallatin 2,295	Missoula 18,550
	Custer 26,580	Jefferson 1,850	Park 5,558
	Dawson 26,680	Lewis & Clarke 2,600	Silver Bow 915
Beaverhead 4,200	Deer Lodge 5,085	Madison 4.250	Yellowstone 3,105
Cascade 2,600	Fergus 6,762	Meagher 7,000	

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Compiled by T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT for the Helena Board of Trade from Official Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1890.

RESOURCES.	MONTANA. 25 National Banks.	SO. DAKOTA. 39 National Banks.	NO. DAKOTA. 29 National Banks.	OREGON. 37 National Banks.	IDAHO. 7 National Banks.	WASHINGTON 51 National Banks.	NEW MEXICO. 9 National Banks.	UTAH. 10 National Banks.	WYOMING. 11 National Banks.
Loans and Discounts	$14,414,141.26	$5,482,485.19	$4,342,461.42	$11,817,157.09	$1,806,154.59	$16,407,613.68	$2,801,775.37	$5,814,983.84	$3,238,773.06
U. S. Bonds	1,005,250.00	980,750.00	509,000.00	1,276,050.00	175,300.00	1,335,000 00	427,500.00	589,400.00	292,500.00
Real Estate	572,092.85	492,888.23	582,549.59	399,308.33	86,247.31	886,487.95	198,964.08	343,131.27	125,556.15
Expense and Premium	183,059.53	205,733.30	75,567.40	175,285.73	40.524.20	374,901.80	60.073 44	116,929.26	58,323.12
Cash and Exchange	4,339,062.89	1,710,311.84	1,669,057.12	3,890,526.00	635,651.28	5,125,184.52	1,360,880.67	1,978,907.63	1,048,724.92
	$20,513,606.53	$8,872,068.56	$7,178,635.53	$17,558,322.15	$2,243,877.38	$24,129,187.95	$4,349,183.51	$8,343,352.00	$4,763,876.25

LIABILITIES.	MONTANA.	SO. DAKOTA.	NO. DAKOTA.	OREGON.	IDAHO.	WASHINGTON	NEW MEXICO.	UTAH.	WYOMING.
Capital Stock	$8,315,000.00	$2,545,000.00	$1,998,350.00	$2,975,000 00	$400,000.00	$5,326,720.00	$975,000.00	$2,060,000.00	$1,285,000.00
Surplus and Profits	2,499,591.23	821,169.29	587,829.47	1,915,968.05	222,388.36	2.136,713.79	299,727.67	944,484.97	339,659.75
Circulation	546,440.00	580,120.00	457,705.00	590,130.00	92,770.00	1,065,230.00	248,570.00	801,050.00	262,345.00
Dividends Unpaid	3,010.00	320.00	2,831.23	23,260.00	.....	1,238 25	108.00	877.00	275.00
Deposits	14,014,542.76	4.714,158.04	3,907,991.92	11,993,694.74	1,515,219.02	15.571,331.66	2,769,068.78	4,992,990.03	2,893,293.32
Re-discounts	135,022,44	117,801.23	211,927.91	43,394.32	3,500.00	27,954.25	36,694.06	44,000.00	53,303.18
Bills Payable	.....	93,500.00	12,000.00	16,875.04	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$20,513,606.53	$8,872,068.56	$7,178,635.53	$17,558,322 15	$2,243,877.38	$24,129,187.95	$4,349,183.51	$8,343,352.00	$4,763,876 25
Per capita of Capital and Deposits	150.48	24.64	35.59	54 32	25.37	65.94	28.05	41.15	73 41
Population June 1, 1890	131,760	327,848	182,425	312,490	84,229	349,516	144,862	206,498	60,589

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BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		JOINT REP.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Toole, D.	Power, R.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	L. A. Brown, R.	L. C. Fyhrie, D.	Willard Bennett, R.	Frank Kennedy, D.	A. C. Witter, R.	R. T. Wing, R.	F. L. Graves, D.	W. J. Koontz, D.
Argenta	56	53	54	54	57	52	56	52	61	53	54	46
Anderson's	6	9	11	4	10	5	11	4	10	11	4	4
Bannack	36	42	44	33	44	32	44	31	41	35	45	34
Barrett's	23	11	13	20	15	19	14	20	13	13	21	21
Black Tail	28	37	37	27	29	37	37	29	38	35	28	28
Brenners	10	4	4	9	4	10	4	10	4	4	10	10
Birch Creek	13	19	21	12	17	14	20	11	20	18	12	14
Big Hole No. 15	7	24	30	6	24	7	26	5	23	24	7	4
Big Hole No. 16	14	19	20	12	18	15	20	13	19	19	13	11
Cochran's	14	12	12	11	13	13	12	12	15	11	14	9
Canyon Creek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillon	177	213	212	171	202	184	212	169	213	210	173	167
Dewey's Flat	38	58	58	33	56	38	61	33	55	56	36	34
Elkhorn	8	24	25	7	22	11	24	8	26	23	9	7
Fox's Store	13	32	34	10	33	11	31	10	32	30	12	9
Greenwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendale	98	98	97	100	91	104	96	99	87	85	102	101
Lion City	68	48	50	66	45	70	46	69	40	40	68	76
Medicine Lodge	13	17	16	14	17	14	19	12	17	17	13	13
Point of Rocks	12	15	18	11	17	12	16	12	16	16	12	12
Red Rock	20	14	15	18	12	22	14	20	14	15	18	17
Spring Hill	42	83	85	39	83	40	85	38	83	83	37	33
Springs	10	20	22	9	18	13	21	10	22	19	9	10
— No polls held. Total	706	852	878	666								

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CASCADE COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		JOINT REP.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Toole, D.	Power, R.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	R. S. Ford, D.	J. T. Armington, R.	M. Newcomer, R.	J. S. Day, D.	W. J. Clark, D.	J. W. Stanton, D.	Chas. Lochray, R.	E. D. Hastie, R.
Great Falls	327	381	389	319	312	386	352	290	306	305	356	395
Smelter	39	40	45	36	35	42	34	42	48	46	29	33
Sand Coulee	112	88	92	108	75	119	109	71	64	59	134	120
Lake's	13	3	5	11	13	3	4	10	9	10	3	6
Sun River Leavings	2	8	8	2	4	6	7	3	3	2	6	7
Sun River	32	34	36	29	36	31	36	28	26	28	33	42
Mission	29	16	15	29	32	13	16	27	31	26	15	15
Ulm	12	3	5	10	6	9	4	11	11	10	4	5
Cascade	35	37	37	35	32	40	34	32	37	34	34	35
Stickney	11	22	19	12	14	17	18	13	15	12	20	18
St. Clair	34	48	49	33	31	51	48	33	34	35	44	48
Soldier Creek	7	13	12	8	7	12	12	7	8	7	11	13
Truly	23	30	35	18	24	29	32	20	26	21	29	29
Upper Sand Coulee	19	20	23	16	16	21	22	16	14	13	22	27
Belt	27	48	49	25	24	53	40	28	33	31	41	39
Willow Creek	2	9	9	2	2	9	9	2	4	5	5	8
Davis Creek	7	8	8	7	6	9	8	7	11	7	5	5
Kibbey	46	37	41	40	35	47	41	37	47	43	35	36
Cora	14	19	19	13	5	28	17	10	21	12	10	18
Upper Belt	13	14	15	11	6	19	17	9	15	14	12	9
Grafton	9	13	13	9	7	14	13	8	8	7	13	14
Mid-Canyon	1	5	4	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	5
Total	813	896	928	775	725	960	878	705	772	729	865	927

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CHOTEAU COUNTY—1889.

No.	PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
		Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	J. A. Baker, D.	S. W. Gould, R.	J. M. Boardman, R.	A. J. Dodd, D.	Sam'l Mitchell, R.	J. F. Taylor, D.
1.	Bynum	27	17	26	17	21	22	31	11	33	10
2.	Dupuyer	38	33	37	31	37	34	40	26	44	29
3.	Birch Creek	34	57	50	42	46	40	38	33	55	42
4.	Conrad	6	2	4	4	4	4	3	5	6	2
5.	Willow Round	0	8	1	7	7	1	0	7	3	6
6.	Turner's Ranch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Middle Butte	5	15	9	9	10	9	8	10	8	12
8.	East Butte	10	10	13	7	8	12	12	9	12	7
9.	Choteau	54	62	61	55	56	60	56	40	33	53
10.	Flowerree's Ranch	2	4	1	4	5	0	0	5	1	5
11.	Bellevue	11	18	18	11	11	17	13	4	25	17
12.	North Fork Sun River	12	1	12	1	1	12	11	1	11	2
13.	Upper Highwood	21	29	22	27	33	18	24	26	21	20
14.	Lower Highwood	7	1	5	3	3	5	5	4	6	1
15.	Shonkin	35	35	35	33	48	21	54	24	37	16
16.	Arrow Creek	13	6	14	4	10	9	13	9	10	4
17.	Big Sandy	37	42	31	34	40	24	28	34	35	23
18.	Bremer	16	30	5	41	37	9	1	45	2	44
19.	Eagle Creek	4	8	6	7	7	6	8	5	6	4
20.	Cypress	18	64	20	61	49	33	9	73	16	64
21.	Yantic	29	20	29	18	26	24	23	30	22	26
22.	Chinook	91	24	72	41	50	60	76	35	76	33
23.	People's Creek	10	2	11	1	3	9	10	1	9	3
24.	Exeter	1	6	0	7	7	0	0	7	0	7
25.	Little Rockies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Marias	16	4	8	12	10	11	14	8	14	3
27.	Vallaux	12	6	12	6	10	8	13	6	15	2
28.	Perrysburg	5	5	7	4	6	5	8	3	9	0
29.	Benton	131	104	117	110	135	97	142	94	140	70
	— No polls held. Total	645	613	626	597	680	550	640	555	699	505

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CUSTER COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	Wm Ferdon, R.	R. G. Redd, D.	Wm. Courtenay, D.	E. H. Johnson, D.	C. H. Loud, R.	H. M. Moran.
Miles City	198	174	207	159	142	217	159	140	191	214
Forsyth	55	67	55	64	62	51	54	56	55	49
Rosebud	40	16	41	11	37	17	14	17	38	38
Hathaway	11	6	12	5	10	6	8	2	9	13
Dixon	5	6	5	6	1	10	7	4	3	7
Ainslie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blatchford	4	2	4	2	1	5	3	2	4	5
Terry	22	15	21	15	20	16	14	12	25	23
Fallon	6	12	4	14	6	12	12	12	6	2
Ekalaka	21	26	27	20	20	26	30	26	19	17
T. D. Ranch	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	2
Sadie	11	11	10	11	8	12	12	11	10	11
Allbright	18	2	17	1	18	1	2	2	18	18
Etchetah	27	30	32	24	26	29	17	18	34	32
Chas. Lee's Ranch	7	2	7	1	7	2	2	1	8	7
Butte Schoolhouse	15	14	16	13	13	15	21	13	9	15
Ramsey & Beeman	7	8	7	8	5	11	7	8	10	6
Cutler's Ranch	20	14	21	12	12	22	13	10	22	21
Hotchkiss	2	10	2	10	2	12	7	9	6	2
Prings' Ranch	15	19	19	13	13	19	9	16	27	9
Beebes' Ranch	7	10	6	11	3	14	10	5	10	7
Krines' Ranch	7	7	8	6	8	6	4	8	9	6
Eph Day's Ranch	8	1	9	0	6	4	3	4	6	7

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CUSTER COUNTY—1889—Continued.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	Wm. Ferdon, R.	R. G. Redd, D.	Wm. Courtenay, D.	E. H. Johnson, D.	C. H. Loud, R.	H. M. Moran.
Barringer's	5	0	5	0	5	—	—	—	4	5
Ashland	5	15	8	12	7	13	13	15	7	7
Zook's Ranch	6	10	8	8	5	11	11	9	5	6
Paget's Ranch	15	5	16	4	15	5	3	9	14	15
Hills' Ranch	7	3	7	3	3	7	6	3	3	8
Hocketts' Ranch	5	2	5	2	2	6	4	2	4	4
Powderville	7	14	6	14	10	8	12	12	9	5
S. H. Ranch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tibbetts' Ranch	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	4
Alzada	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	10	11	11
Gov. Saw Mill	9	4	10	4	8	6	2	1	11	12
Boomer's	19	5	19	5	20	4	5	4	19	20
Schreeves' Ranch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muddy	2	13	6	9	4	10	10	9	3	5
Smith's Ranch	7	—	7	0	7	—	—	—	7	6
Howard	7	5	8	4	7	5	5	4	7	9
Total	618	546	653	489	530	601	499	460	627	628

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DAWSON COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		JOINT REPR.	
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	W S. Becker, D.	D. R. Mead, R.	J. S. Day, D.	M. Newcomer, R.
Glendive	118	126	126	109	156	85	122	120
Tokua	10	2	10	2	2	10	3	10
Newlon	29	11	28	10	8	32	12	27
Mingusville	6	12	10	9	14	5	12	6
Allard	8	0	8	0	1	7	0	8
Belle Prairie	9	2	9	1	1	10	1	10
Milton	1	4	1	4	3	2	3	2
Bad Route	9	3	9	3	1	11	4	7
Red Water	3	6	3	5	4	5	8	1
Bauer's Ranch	23	14	17	18	18	18	27	11
Glasgow	73	76	60	81	82	64	83	63
Total	289	256	281	242	290	249	274	265

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DEER LODGE COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.												JOINT REP.	
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	D. J. McMillan, R.	W. M. Thornton, D.	J. W. Blair, R.	C. M. Crutchfield, D.	A. R. Dearborn, R.	Chas. Honck, R.	Silvan Hughes, D.	R. G. Humber, D.	C. K Hardenbrook, D.	Frank Hollywood, D.	John Iseman, R.	Jas. Marceau, R.	E. T. McKinstry, R.	J. R. Toole, D.	W. W. Turney, R.	O. A. Tibbetts.	W. Bennett, R.	Frank Kennedy, D.
Anaconda	60	180	66	174	58	172	58	158	58	59	163	153	155	148	103	141	54	161	55	52	57	154
"	79	166	90	151	80	159	86	153	79	83	154	141	146	146	83	137	80	152	80	82	74	141
"	150	338	166	324	146	322	158	312	147	152	307	300	300	300	153	301	144	322	149	138	144	300
"	149	196	166	177	145	191	157	182	150	153	189	175	179	174	157	167	147	187	149	145	145	172
"	121	164	140	141	125	147	127	144	122	115	151	129	141	139	118	131	113	155	133	113	111	150
	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avon	23	5	24	3	24	3	23	3	22	21	5	3	5	3	22	5	20	4	22	22	20	5
Beartown	15	9	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	14	10	10	11	10	14	9	13	9	14	14	15	7
Bearmouth	25	15	25	13	23	14	23	15	22	22	13	14	14	17	20	14	21	16	22	21	20	12
Blackfoot	11	22	13	20	12	20	14	20	10	9	21	22	22	20	8	18	11	22	9	13	9	20
Black Pine	34	41	41	36	35	36	36	38	36	34	38	35	35	33	37	36	36	36	33	35	37	31
Blossburg	40	23	28	29	28	24	28	28	23	28	26	25	24	25	28	28	25	24	28	28	24	22
Blue Eyed Nellie	26	31	35	23	32	24	28	24	28	25	23	23	23	22	27	28	29	27	28	27	29	25
Blanchards'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyd and Swifts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable	16	12	15	10	19	8	18	9	17	17	9	10	8	8	18	8	18	8	17	15	18	10
Carroll	115	329	122	321	108	325	119	314	112	116	322	298	312	296	114	303	107	330	109	105	103	306
North Deer Lodge	103	65	109	59	107	54	100	59	98	95	59	60	57	56	95	58	98	63	96	98	105	55
South Deer Lodge	221	171	228	162	224	152	226	157	216	209	157	162	157	154	208	155	215	157	214	208	210	148
Drummond	22	21	22	21	21	20	20	20	19	17	20	18	22	20	16	20	18	21	17	18	19	20
Elliston	130	170	134	160	132	145	129	149	128	126	142	138	141	137	130	143	126	147	130	128	128	134
Garrison	24	32	25	31	23	30	26	30	25	23	30	30	29	28	24	28	21	30	22	22	26	27
Georgetown	33	22	35	20	34	19	34	18	32	34	17	16	20	17	30	20	32	18	33	32	34	16
Gold Creek	4	21	4	21	4	20	4	20	4	4	20	19	19	20	4	20	4	21	3	4	4	15
North Granite	223	196	247	176	234	159	234	164	231	228	157	151	148	159	228	146	226	170	231	243	223	154
South Granite	98	84	113	71	95	74	109	66	104	97	65	66	64	60	98	61	100	70	96	110	107	63
Hasmark	4	6	3	7	3	7	3	7	4	3	6	4	6	4	4	7	4	7	4	4	2	7
Helmville	39	56	43	52	39	54	55	45	40	35	53	53	48	48	34	60	35	54	33	40	39	51
Hidden Treasure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkville	33	27	35	26	34	26	35	29	34	29	24	22	22	21	30	22	33	25	32	41	34	26
Lincoln	7	10	11	6	12	4	14	5	10	8	3	4	3	5	8	5	9	5	8	8	13	3

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DEER LODGE COUNTY—1889—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.													JOINT REP.	
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	D. J. McMillan, R.	W. M. Thornton, D.	J. W. Blair, R.	C. M. Crutchfield, D.	A. R. Dearborn, R.	Chas. Honck, R.	Silvan Hughes, D.	R. G. Humber, D.	C. K. Hardenbrook, D.	Frank Hollywood, D.	John Iseman, R.	Jas. Marcean, R.	E. T. McKinstry, R.	J. R. Toole, D.	W. W. Turney, R.	O. A. Tibbetts.	W. Bennett, R.	Frank Kennedy, D.
Lost Creek	7	16	12	11	11	12	12	10	11	10	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	13	8	9	7	12
Mill Creek	17	10	17	10	15	12	9	16	9	9	17	15	17	15	10	12	11	14	9	10	14	10
New Chicago	52	34	53	33	51	32	55	36	49	53	31	35	33	29	49	30	49	33	47	49	51	30
Oro Fino	81	92	87	86	79	84	77	80	77	73	78	72	77	70	74	62	93	84	69	74	78	74
Ovando	37	27	39	24	37	24	41	19	33	31	21	24	20	19	32	25	33	26	32	34	32	26
South Philipsburg	176	146	191	132	176	132	178	145	176	166	127	130	121	148	166	110	164	132	161	175	174	118
North Philipsburg	146	117	151	109	141	110	144	124	142	134	105	101	101	103	140	99	138	107	138	151	141	102
Pioneer	10	45	10	44	9	45	10	45	11	9	46	44	45	43	10	45	10	45	9	10	10	42
Race Track	16	35	20	30	18	30	17	31	15	15	31	29	35	29	14	29	16	31	15	12	16	27
Rumsey	59	43	57	42	56	44	64	41	56	56	43	39	44	34	55	40	59	43	57	63	53	40
Seven-up-Pete	13	2	13	2	13	1	13	1	12	11	1	1	1	1	12	1	12	1	12	12	12	2
Silver Lake	3	6	2	6	2	7	3	4	2	3	5	4	5	4	2	3	4	5	3	1	1	7
Stone's Station	21	35	18	38	22	31	21	34	20	19	33	31	33	32	19	31	19	34	20	21	19	32
Stuart	18	23	18	23	19	19	21	19	22	19	16	19	18	17	17	17	18	19	18	15	18	21
Sunset	16	17	16	16	15	17	16	16	15	15	17	19	18	18	15	17	15	18	15	15	14	14
Tower	24	24	26	22	23	24	23	28	23	19	24	21	21	21	25	19	20	23	20	24	23	20
Warm Springs	45	13	50	9	45	10	46	9	48	44	11	11	9	9	46	10	45	11	46	42	41	11
Washington Gulch	25	12	24	13	24	13	26	11	23	22	11	10	12	7	20	11	21	11	23	20	24	9
Willow Creek	10	13	10	13	10	13	10	12	10	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	10	12
Willow Glen	6	11	9	8	7	9	8	10	6	9	9	11	9	9	6	9	6	8	8	6	7	9
Total	2,597	3,133	2,777	2,915	2,584	2,888	2,672	2,870	2,550	2,483	2,883	2,709	2,753	2,671	2,542	2,656	2,491	2,916	2,487	2,519	2,490	2,690

*—No polls held.

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FERGUS COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	McNamara, D.	Watson, R.	Barrows, D.	Von Tobel.	Waite, R.	Willard, D
Dubuque	60	44	69	36	42	62	41	57	57	39
Wareham	17	34	21	31	35	16	33	11	23	32
Philbrook	38	37	49	27	36	39	34	37	44	36
Utica	43	31	46	28	40	34	33	40	43	29
Ubet	47	35	57	25	32	47	45	31	44	32
Trout Creek	6	7	9	4	4	9	6	5	7	8
Cottonwood	47	44	53	37	41	45	41	43	49	35
Ross' Fork	4	10	5	9	8	6	8	4	6	10
Lewistown	143	114	147	108	137	114	120	136	125	117
East Fork	11	10	20	3	8	15	8	15	16	8
Deer Field	12	8	13	7	5	14	6	14	12	5
Maiden	110	103	131	88	149	64	125	70	92	115
Moccasin	1	13	3	10	11	3	11	3	4	10
Grass Range	9	7	9	7	9	7	7	10	9	6
Forest Grove	9	2	8	3	6	5	3	7	8	4
Stuart	22	51	26	44	61	10	37	23	39	37
Box Elder	12	18	21	10	19	11	14	14	20	11
Alder Grove	8	7	5	9	10	4	7	7	6	9
Judith	10	1	7	4	7	3	8	3	5	4
Flat Willow	13	6	14	4	4	14	6	12	14	2
Cruse	5	8	4	9	7	6	5	8	6	5
Musselshell	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee Flat	15	10	22	3	12	11	4	19	17	4
Halbert	19	13	21	11	16	16	16	15	20	10
Lavina	6	0	6	0	1	5	1	5	6	0
Barott	6	6	7	5	2	9	4	8	8	4
Rocky Point	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	673	619	773	522	702	569	623	597	686	572

* No vote cast.

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GALLATIN COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		JOINT REPR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. W. Hoffman, D.	Peter Koch, R.	J. E. Jackson, R.	W. C. Whaley, D.	C. P. Blakely, D.	G. S. Lansing, R.	D. P. McElwee, D.	L. S. Wilson, R.
Willow Creek	11	44	15	38	37	16	15	37	37	11	40	15
Three Forks	19	35	20	32	34	17	21	27	28	17	39	11
Gallatin	20	11	21	10	10	19	21	9	9	21	11	19
Madison	17	27	18	24	27	17	17	25	26	17	30	15
Moreland	17	19	18	18	17	18	16	19	18	16	17	16
Hillsdale	9	32	10	29	31	9	10	31	31	10	28	12
West Gallatin	17	28	18	25	25	20	17	24	23	17	24	20
East Gallatin	45	88	47	81	84	49	47	83	81	48	78	52
Flathead	21	41	24	38	38	23	22	36	36	24	35	24
Monforton	45	43	42	44	45	43	43	44	40	47	39	45
Salesville	55	51	55	39	50	55	54	50	52	55	49	53
Spanish Creek	2	8	3	7	8	2	2	8	8	2	8	2
Upper Middle Creek	39	41	39	38	36	41	38	36	35	43	33	39
Timberline	53	63	54	60	87	30	54	60	61	51	55	51
Connel	16	14	17	13	14	15	15	14	12	15	14	15
West Bozeman	55	74	55	73	72	58	56	71	68	58	66	62
East Bozeman	168	199	166	197	206	152	163	196	211	165	182	152
South Bozeman	160	184	166	126	135	158	162	122	130	173	112	161
Total	769	952	788	902	956	742	773	892	906	790	860	764

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JEFFERSON COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		JOINT REPR.		REPRESENTATIVES.					
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	Ed. Cardwell, D.	Robt. Fisher, R.	J. E. Jackson, R.	W. C. Whaley, D.	Peter Breen, D.	J. J. Cronk, R.	A. L. Love, R.	Gus. E. Pool, D.	S. A. Swiggett, R.	J. C. Twohy, D.
Clancy	14	25	18	23	21	15	16	21	21	16	13	21	18	19
Jefferson City	45	31	43	32	32	45	45	31	32	43	41	30	43	30
Boulder	121	138	136	128	140	113	127	122	130	124	113	126	118	127
Whitehall	22	74	21	72	68	24	19	73	72	22	22	70	20	74
Fish Creek	14	14	15	13	13	15	15	12	12	14	15	13	15	12
Lower Boulder	6	28	7	26	27	5	6	27	27	7	7	26	6	26
Rumley	48	19	52	15	17	48	46	19	24	42	42	19	41	21
Cardwell	4	14	3	14	14	4	4	14	14	4	3	15	4	4
Jefferson River	10	30	11	26	28	9	12	25	25	11	10	25	10	26
Radersburg	112	91	114	86	82	121	116	84	83	108	108	104	102	84
St. Louis	27	9	29	7	9	27	27	9	8	28	24	9	36	9
Bedford	15	27	15	27	24	17	14	27	27	12	13	27	14	28
Placer	89	74	101	63	51	105	102	55	63	94	83	60	90	57
Wickes	201	113	199	112	108	205	225	88	134	174	172	115	175	113
Elkhorn	121	122	128	114	116	120	127	109	123	120	106	114	111	114
North Side of Boulder	4	7	4	7	7	3	3	7	7	3	3	7	3	7
Basin	28	61	26	61	57	24	0	0	60	25	21	49	28	46
Ten Mile	16	18	16	18	13	18	18	14	14	18	17	13	18	14
Gregory	10	10	11	9	11	8	8	11	10	9	9	10	9	10
Corbin	27	7	28	6	7	27	27	7	9	25	26	7	26	8
Woodville	41	38	46	30	32	42	40	33	31	41	36	32	40	33
Claysoil	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Foot Mine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grace	10	5	10	5	5	10	10	4	5	10	10	15	10	5
Amazon	2	6	2	6	6	2	2	6	6	2	3	6	2	6
Evening Star	13	6	14	6	5	15	19	2	6	11	12	6	13	6
Calvin	18	34	19	33	33	19	19	33	37	16	18	31	17	36
Alhambra	28	17	32	11	16	28	29	16	20	26	30	13	24	18
Penn Placer	8	2	7	3	2	8	7	2	2	7	6	2	8	5
Elk Park	90	100	26	98	91	23	22	94	92	27	21	91	20	90
Gold Flint	54	119	62	105	103	49	50	101	98	43	36	98	31	141
Mitchell Gulch	16	11	17	10	10	17	17	10	10	17	15	10	17	10
Total	1,144	1,250	1,211	1,166	1,143	1,165	1,172	1,056	1,202	1,099	1,080	1,154	1,059	1,191

*— No polls held.

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LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.														
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. Hedges, R.	N. W. McConnell, R.	E. Beach, D.	A. F. Burns, D.	H. R. Comly, D.	D. A. Cory, R.	A. M. Holter, R.	John Horsky, R.	R. H. Howey, R.	M. H. Keefe, D.	A. C. Logan, D.	P. A. Manix, R.	D. R. Peeler, D.	V. T. Priest, R.	S. F. Ralston, I.	G. Riggs, D.	G. H. Robinson, R.	John Steinmetz, R.	W. Wallace, Jr., D.
Helena	156	251	164	236	157	233	217	213	208	157	165	176	161	148	203	161	180	192	36	155	151	214	209
Helena	95	186	107	117	99	116	110	109	110	94	89	99	89	86	107	80	111	105	12	78	80	107	113
Helena	117	111	124	102	128	92	99	99	101	120	115	111	117	118	98	110	95	93	13	105	109	101	106
Helena	146	177	175	147	163	153	140	134	145	158	158	162	152	153	129	151	130	134	22	143	151	139	145
Helena	84	114	94	102	94	99	105	102	97	92	88	97	85	87	94	84	87	85	16	82	84	101	102
Helena	88	189	98	129	88	129	130	126	123	79	78	83	77	76	122	74	121	117	12	71	71	127	127
Helena	124	99	126	93	130	87	89	88	90	131	133	124	126	120	84	121	75	73	13	115	121	81	89
Helena	101	103	100	98	97	97	90	88	93	90	89	92	86	81	94	82	88	84	13	78	82	92	96
Helena	112	184	121	122	122	114	107	102	101	108	112	99	98	102	98	101	93	97	23	90	103	104	109
Helena	118	109	126	99	131	91	98	95	89	127	124	123	126	122	93	121	80	84	13	115	125	99	94
Helena	196	228	200	219	190	216	198	201	195	180	182	190	181	171	185	175	192	184	31	170	171	200	203
Helena	29	51	29	49	31	45	48	46	46	29	30	29	29	28	47	28	44	44	5	28	26	46	44
Helena	150	144	160	126	61	121	122	116	115	155	159	159	150	145	106	141	96	98	49	138	143	118	122
Helena	173	122	186	109	182	111	101	107	109	176	173	173	170	167	100	158	103	93	21	162	165	103	103
Marysville	123	95	130	81	119	75	78	77	76	107	104	102	99	100	71	96	99	67	37	93	118	66	74
Marysville	79	121	82	114	74	106	101	99	92	77	69	69	65	72	94	60	111	83	56	59	92	85	103
Unionville	34	26	39	21	35	23	24	20	24	34	32	37	35	32	21	30	18	22	10	33	31	21	23
Mouth of Nelson	30	65	31	60	30	60	56	56	54	28	22	25	27	25	52	24	50	63	6	22	25	56	59
Rimini	34	30	31	32	35	27	28	27	28	35	32	32	31	29	29	31	23	23	7	28	31	26	30
Butler	21	23	23	25	17	26	25	25	27	18	17	20	16	17	25	18	26	25	9	19	18	23	26
Kessler's	26	57	37	46	36	45	47	45	47	38	33	41	35	37	44	33	45	39	7	32	29	44	49
Gloster	4		4		4					4	4	4	4	4		4				4	4		
Empire	8	13	9	9	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	11	10	6	7	9	10	10
Silver City	13	14	9	16	11	14	16	16	13	8	9	12	7	9	15	7	14	11	2	9	9	16	18
Jay Gould	90	65	102	54	93	58	78	74	78	88	69	70	85	67	73	65	53	52	10	63	86	49	80
Canyon Creek	15	6	15	6	16	5	4	4	5	15	16	16	14	14	5	14	5	4	1	13	13	4	4
Stemple	3	9	4	9	3	9	9	9	10	3	3	3	3	3	8	4	9	8		3	3	9	10
Goodwin's	31	44	34	39	39	35	43	39	40	32	28	30	28	25	39	27	36	34	5	26	25	37	41
Valley	38	51	36	51	36	51	52	54	50	33	32	34	32	32	51	35	49	50	4	33	33	50	51

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LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY—1889—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.															
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. Hedges, R.	N. W. McConnell, R.	E. Beach, D.	A. F. Burns, D.	H. R. Comly, D.	D. A. Cory, R.	A. M. Holter, R.	John Horsky, R.	R. H. Howey, R.	M. H. Keefe, D.	A. C. Logan, D.	P. A. Manix, R.	D. R. Peeler, D.	V. T. Priest, R.	S. F. Ralston, I.	G. Riggs, D.	G. H. Robinson, R.	John Steinmetz, R.	W. Wallace, Jr., D.
East Helena	139	116	143	104	140	100	94	121	103	131	130	129	121	118	100	115	97	89	50	122	116	83	96
French Bar and Spokane	3	11	2	12	4	10	11	10	10	2	3	3	3	3	10	3	10	9	.....	3	3	10	10
Mitchell's	4	12	4	9	3	12	10	10	11	4	5	4	4	4	12	4	10	9	2	4	4	9	12
Cartersville	17	40	14	43	21	35	40	37	37	18	17	17	17	18	37	18	38	37	2	16	16	39	39
Craig	14	3	14	3	15	2	2	2	3	15	15	14	15	15	2	15	1	2	1	15	13	3	3
Dearborn	17	17	17	14	18	13	13	13	14	17	16	19	17	19	14	17	12	12	1	18	17	14	14
Hogan	21	11	18	12	22	9	3	12	12	19	22	19	19	19	13	20	10	9	4	18	20	11	13
Augusta	59	75	58	73	60	68	82	64	65	55	55	56	53	46	59	67	57	61	4	49	48	58	62
Dearborn Canyon	14	8	15	6	13	9	8	7	8	14	14	13	13	13	9	13	8	8	2	14	13	8	8
Rock Creek Basin	5	6	4	7	5	6	8	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	6	6	1	3	4	6	6
Middle Fork Dearborn	9	7	9	7	9	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	8	6	6	8	7	7	1	8	9	7	7
Little Jennie Mine	1	6	1	5	1	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	6	....	1	1	6	6
Total	2,541	2,852	2,690	2,606	2,646	2,525	2,518	2,475	2,458	2,516	2,467	2,510	2,414	2,346	2,371	2,328	2,306	2,229	507	2,245	2,372	2,377	2,516

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MADISON COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	L. B. Olds, R.	Wm. Owsley, D.	P. Carney, D.	F. Harrington, R.	M. D. Jeffers.	J. M. Page.
Summit	15	9	15	8	15	7	7	15	7	15
Virginia City	87	94	91	87	89	92	86	91	94	84
Adobetown	10	17	10	17	13	15	16	10	16	10
Puller's Springs	29	25	39	24	29	25	24	29	26	28
Taylor Schoolhouse	25	19	25	19	24	19	19	24	20	23
Laurin	27	63	28	61	25	65	63	31	61	24
Sheridan	131	83	131	82	129	82	83	128	86	125
Twin Bridges	57	62	61	58	54	62	63	55	57	56
Linder's Schoolhouse	30	20	30	19	31	19	23	29	19	52
Rochester	14	13	15	12	11	15	14	14	13	13
Iron Rod	20	9	22	7	13	16	7	21	6	18
Silver Star	20	31	23	27	22	29	35	16	27	21
Waterloo	17	12	17	11	21	8	20	10	11	16
South Boulder	26	17	26	16	27	16	23	21	17	23
Pony	50	60	51	57	52	57	61	46	57	48
Harrison	23	15	23	15	24	14	18	18	20	19
Red Bluff	20	35	22	35	22	32	33	23	34	24
Cherry Creek	12	5	12	5	14	3	4	12	5	12
Revenue	10	4	10	4	8	6	4	10	4	9
Washington Bar	12	12	12	12	13	11	11	13	11	11
Meadow Creek	19	29	19	29	19	29	27	20	28	19
Ennis	48	37	49	36	48	36	32	46	45	44
Bear Creek	14	9	15	8	15	7	8	14	9	15
Lyon	1	9	1	9	1	9	9	1	9	1
Wigwam	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6
Total	724	696	744	665	725	681	696	704	689	688

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MEAGHER COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	Governor.		Congressman.		Senator		Representatives.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. W. Cook, R.	Wm. Parberry, D.	J. L. Fisk, D.	E. H. Goodman, R.	F. D. Spratt, R.	J. A. Woodson, D.
Townsend	71	95	69	96	76	89	88	84	57	86
Toston	21	14	21	14	20	15	9	24	19	14
Canton	9	42	9	42	8	43	42	8	8	44
Duck Creek	11	23	11	21	10	22	21	12	10	22
16 Mile	11	4	12	3	12	3	2	11	12	3
Diamond	20	37	21	35	21	35	29	26	22	35
Canyon Ferry	25	32	24	32	23	34	29	25	29	29
York	29	30	28	29	29	30	26	29	37	23
Fort Logan	22	25	30	16	27	20	15	31	18	24
Rock Creek	2	8	4	6	2	8	7	3	1	9
White Sulphur Springs	176	155	189	141	157	172	146	173	164	168
Hills'	8	5	10	3	6	7	3	6	6	9
Birch Creek	13	8	11	10	11	9	8	12	10	10
Sheep Creek	3	7	3	7	2	8	6	3	2	7
Castle	90	78	104	64	97	74	67	102	98	72
Robinson	4	10	3	10	6	8	10	3	2	13
Smith's Camp	7	14	9	12	8	13	13	8	8	13
Martinsdale	31	36	29	38	20	49	35	31	26	39
Big Elk	11	13	11	13	8	16	13	10	7	17
Hurst	13	2	13	2	8	7	2	12	13	3
Merino	6	4	8	2	5	5	1	8	7	2
Jenizen	8	5	9	4	8	5	5	8	5	8
Oka	21	7	23	5	22	5	6	22	23	4
Bercail	11	....	11	....	10	1	....	11	11	9
Neihart	37	49	49	38	47	37	37	45	43	36
Clendenin	27	24	26	24	29	21	24	26	22	26
Dry Wolf	4	....	3	....	3	1	1	3	2	....
Total	691	727	740	667	675	737	645	736	662	716

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PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.								
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	T. C. Marshall, D.	M. E. Rutheford, R.	A. S. Blake, R.	T. L. Greenough, R.	W. B. Harlan, R.	L. D. Hatch, D.	F. G. Higgins, D.	N. Lynch, Jr., D.	J. T. Phillips, R.	A. C. Sheldon, R.	W. R. Ramsdell, D.	G. W. Ward, D.
Grass Valley	5	13	4	13	14	3	4	2	5	13	14	12	5	3	13	11
Quartz Creek	3	9	4	9	7	5	5	3	1	9	9	6	6	5	7	7
Missoula No. 1	180	172	195	151	174	171	181	188	170	151	188	150	172	157	157	142
Frenchtown	21	108	22	105	108	20	20	22	16	108	114	102	24	13	109	104
Ashley	58	68	58	69	62	62	54	46	48	54	61	53	51	56	75	51
Bonita	27	5	27	5	5	27	26	27	27	4	4	5	28	26	5	5
McKeen	30	15	36	11	13	29	32	29	31	13	14	12	28	29	10	12
Victor	104	68	109	66	62	102	125	99	101	66	66	45	100	98	44	49
Bonner	129	15	131	10	20	124	125	127	127	13	14	13	124	125	15	11
Como	35	25	33	26	25	35	32	30	41	25	22	23	32	32	23	25
Thompson Falls	111	77	113	69	74	110	118	124	111	64	62	69	106	110	65	55
O'Rourke	10	13	10	13	11	10	11	10	10	10	12	9	11	9	11	10
Cold Spring	15	29	14	30	28	15	18	14	14	29	29	25	11	13	24	26
Corvallis	110	116	111	118	116	110	114	95	104	114	112	99	106	98	111	123
Carlton	27	26	35	19	18	35	30	26	27	19	39	20	23	14	26	20
Lo Lo	10	20	10	21	21	10	14	9	11	20	22	19	12	9	20	17
Missoula No. 3	110	122	125	106	114	114	106	99	101	109	118	103	109	96	102	97
Evaro	19	17	14	25	16	13	21	17	13	14	24	17	18	14	15	13
Horse Plains	65	55	69	49	54	63	64	70	59	46	43	67	61	51	47	38
Stevensville	105	114	104	112	111	104	102	86	97	116	114	102	93	91	107	112
Nine Mile	4	3	4	3	2	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	2
Selish	38	21	38	21	22	34	29	29	30	20	15	20	33	32	29	19
Fair View	31	21	34	16	21	30	28	20	26	20	24	19	28	32	41	20
Noxon	18	17	18	15	13	20	18	18	17	14	15	17	16	15	13	11
Trout Creek	3	15	2	15	12	5	4	9	3	13	13	10	5	5	13	10
Ross Hole	9	2	10	1	3	8	8	8	8	4	2	2	9	7	2	4
Superior	25	49	27	45	42	26	30	23	27	40	42	38	25	22	40	37
Wallace	6	8	6	8	8	6	5	5	6	8	8	8	5	6	6	6
Forest City	1	6	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	5	1	6	1	1	6	6
Demersville	29	22	29	18	20	30	22	26	24	20	20	19	23	25	32	18
Camas Prairie	20	20	27	13	18	20	21	16	19	16	20	12	22	18	14	14
Grantsdale	71	76	72	75	76	73	76	65	68	75	75	73	69	69	74	87
Egan	46	25	44	28	27	43	40	34	32	18	17	16	37	44	55	15
Eight Mile	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	5	7	9	8	7	5	5	7	7
Missoula No. 2	154	192	151	186	186	145	154	187	141	171	191	156	161	135	164	154
Florence	15	53	16	51	41	25	18	16	16	51	50	51	17	16	52	55
Total	1,651	1,624	1,710	1,529	1,557	1,640	1,667	1,540	1,542	1,488	1,592	1,407	1,579	1,485	1,536	1,393

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PARK COUNTY—1889.

PRECINCTS.	Governor.		Congressman.		Senator.		Representatives.			
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	W. T. Field, D.	J. S. Thompson, R.	C. H. Eaton, R.	O. M. Hatch, D.	B. F. Myers, D.	C. H. Stebbins, R.
1. Livingston	204	173	219	166	150	217	211	132	160	201
2. Cokedale	71	76	74	69	108	41	49	102	105	39
3. Big Timber	57	39	60	35	34	61	48	40	33	57
4. Fridley	27	16	28	15	10	31	26	17	16	26
5. Sweet Grass	18	9	24	3	5	22	18	6	7	21
6. Gardiner	29	20	34	15	10	35	30	15	22	24
7. Cooke	59	46	64	39	40	62	70	32	38	59
8. Hunter's Hot Springs	16	9	17	7	7	14	15	8	9	14
9. Springdale	6	8	6	8	7	7	7	7	9	5
10. Melville	59	13	58	14	13	58	58	13	16	56
11. Chico	28	27	27	28	20	32	26	26	23	25
12. Shield's River	26	19	26	19	16	27	29	15	14	29
13. Richland	8	20	8	18	15	13	9	19	19	9
14. McLeod	11	9	12	7	7	12	12	9	11	8
15. Mission	24	16	29	12	12	28	24	16	18	23
16. Cascade	42	20	44	17	11	50	41	19	19	42
17. Red Lodge	141	161	158	138	178	118	143	154	154	122
18. Nye City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Horr	40	37	43	29	30	46	42	24	31	42
20. Myersburg	9	23	12	21	18	13	9	21	27	8
21. Boulder	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	4	6
22. Livingston	183	140	183	137	182	140	183	122	143	162
Total	1,064	886	1,132	802	878	1,033	1,056	702	878	978

— No Polls held.

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POPULATION OF MONTANA.

NATIVITY.	CENSUS OF 1870.	CENSUS OF 1880.
American born		
In United States	12,616	27,638
In British America	1,172	2,451
England and Wales	889	1,497
Ireland	1,635	2,408
Scotland	206	324
Germany	1,233	1,705
France	193	161
Sweden and Norway	229	450
Denmark	95	175
China	2,043	1,756
Civilized Indians	130	546
Poland	55	....
Total Native. Colored and Foreign	20,595	39,159
Indians, in tribal relation	19,300	16,791
Total population	39,895	55,950
Males (exclusive of Indians)	16,771	28,177
Females (exclusive of Indians)	3,824	10,982

INDIANS LIVING ON MONTANA RESERVATIONS.

AGENCIES AND RESERVATIONS.	TRIBE.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Decrease since 1889.
Grand Total		10,336	4,978	5,358	6,763	734
Blackfeet agency		1,811	868	943	1,811	
Crow agency		2,287	1,082	1,205	1,490	
Flathead agency		1,811	897	914	128	
Fort Belknap agency		1,722	840	882	861	
Fort Peck agency		1,840	887	953	1,656	
Tongue River agency		865	404	461	817	
Blackfeet agency	Piegan	1,811	868	943	1,811	482
Crow agency	Crow	2,287	1,082	1,205	1,490	69
Flathead agency	Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai and Flathead.	1,608	800	808	128	72
	Carlos Band and Bitter Root Flathead.	146	70	76	.....	30
	Lower Kalispel	57	27	30	.....	
Total		1,811	897	914	128	
Fort Belknap agency	Assinaboine	952	459	493	476	
	Gros Ventre	770	381	389	385	
Total		1,722	840	882	861	71
Fort Peck agency	Yankton Sioux	1,121	565	556	1,008	67
	Assinaboine	719	322	397	648	*14
Total		1,840	887	953	1,656	
Tongue River agency	Northern Cheyenne	865	404	461	817	2

*Increase.

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SILVER BOW COUNTY—1889.

Vote cast for Governor, Congressman, State Senators and Members of the House.—Oct. 1, 1889.—Showing County and Precinct Vote.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.																		
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. W. Goodale, R.	D. J. Hennessy, D.	A. F. Bray, R.	J. K. Clark, D.	T. F. Courtney, D.	A. M. Day, D.	P. R. Dolman, R.	A. M. Dussault, D.	H. L. Frank, D.	J. W. Gilligan, D.	F. H. Hoffman, R.	J. Hogan, D.	J. H. Monteath, R.	A. G. Noble, R.	J. J. O'Meara, D.	W. J. Penrose, D.	W. H. Roberts, R.	L. F. Schmidt, D.	N. J. Scott, R.	T. Sturtridge, R.	Wm. Thompson, R.	A. N. Yoder, R.
No.																									
1. Walkerville	232	215	239	208	217	214	213	241	194	199	224	203	214	202	225	206	227	216	195	193	222	199	213	213	225	212
2. Walkerville	103	110	107	108	87	116	96	116	100	103	92	103	104	106	96	109	94	92	98	105	93	105	96	91	97	90
3. Centerville	177	103	179	101	165	110	178	99	95	92	173	95	88	94	171	95	164	161	96	124	169	94	163	180	174	170
4. Centerville	224	424	236	407	203	430	205	422	405	404	208	408	407	407	210	407	203	195	399	437	204	401	195	211	200	191
5. Butte	182	110	183	107	164	113	162	115	106	107	169	102	112	105	169	104	169	152	100	112	161	100	160	155	163	153
6. Butte	129	241	135	230	115	241	122	244	223	229	122	225	226	232	119	222	123	114	227	233	121	231	120	119	123	112
7. Butte	150	153	159	142	154	150	154	156	143	129	163	127	146	129	154	129	166	140	123	123	158	135	152	140	165	150
8. Butte	72	133	78	126	72	135	74	128	124	120	72	120	121	117	76	122	77	76	115	112	74	121	75	74	77	72
9. Butte	195	229	200	219	185	227	188	227	206	197	199	193	202	202	190	190	209	179	186	194	192	204	188	184	208	183
10. Butte	158	241	156	234	155	240	157	236	216	221	157	219	229	224	156	219	158	142	215	218	153	229	143	136	155	141
11. Butte	135	105	133	104	123	109	124	113	97	93	124	92	102	88	126	92	130	125	87	86	129	100	128	121	131	127
12. Butte	225	259	244	241	215	253	224	244	222	231	217	243	234	228	230	220	216	205	222	230	227	229	219	211	223	213
13. Butte	181	205	198	184	179	201	170	206	187	180	189	174	198	178	180	171	175	172	175	167	174	184	173	148	185	161
14. Butte	105	98	110	97	96	101	104	99	86	86	107	92	85	89	106	84	105	96	86	89	101	90	97	96	103	105
15. Parrot	205	175	208	170	201	169	209	167	147	165	207	156	166	159	201	158	202	200	154	157	195	168	202	194	199	195
16. Meaderville	200	81	209	69	190	79	197	75	67	82	192	73	68	68	195	70	195	189	71	76	192	70	196	189	191	187
17. Meaderville	122	61	124	61	112	62	116	60	56	69	111	61	59	59	110	60	104	105	56	77	107	57	109	112	115	105
18. South Butte	153	174	160	167	142	176	161	161	144	157	163	150	151	147	187	149	158	149	151	146	164	150	156	149	159	148
19. Black Tail	29	33	35	28	28	32	31	33	24	26	23	45	29	27	30	27	28	22	29	28	28	28	22	23	25	22
20. Centennial Brewery	87	78	90	77	86	70	84	78	67	68	85	71	71	68	85	72	83	81	66	67	81	79	85	81	86	80
21. Rocker	85	32	91	30	93	25	89	27	26	25	82	27	26	28	83	28	80	82	27	21	89	31	79	81	81	82
22. Burlington	149	60	143	63	144	63	142	60	55	63	142	55	57	57	141	62	136	130	52	62	136	57	132	129	135	133
23. Silver Bow	13	22	16	18	11	23	13	22	19	18	11	18	19	21	11	20	15	13	17	22	13	23	11	15	11	14

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SILVER BOW COUNTY—1889—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESSMAN.		SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVES.																	
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	C. W. Goodale, R.	D. J. Hennessy, D.	A. F. Bray, R.	J. K. Clark, D.	T. F. Courtney, D.	A. M. Day, D.	P. R. Dolman, R.	A. M. Dussault, D.	H. L. Frank, D.	J. W. Gilligan, D.	F. H. Hoffman, R.	J. Hogan, D.	J. H. Monteath, R.	A. G. Noble, R.	J. J. O'Meara, D.	W. J. Penrose, D.	W. H. Roberts, R.	L. F. Schmidt, D.	N. J. Scott, R.	T. Sturtridge, R.	Wm. Thompson, R.	A. N. Yoder, R.
No.																										
24. Silver Bow Junction	12	23	14	21	11	22	18	17	20	17	14	17	18	17	15	18	16	12	17	15	16	17	12	11	14	11
25. Gregson's Spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. McCune's Wood Camp	27	161	25	161	29	153	28	157	136	148	27	146	144	151	32	153	29	29	133	146	32	154	29	25	29	26
27. German Gulch	3	10	2	12	3	10	3	12	9	9	2	8	10	9	3	10	4	3	10	11	3	11	3	2	1	6
28. Norton Gulch	19	6	18	5	16	3	16	4	5	2	17	3	3	4	16	3	17	15	2	2	16	4	16	13	14	14
29. Feeley	10	17	8	19	9	16	10	16	15	17	9	15	17	15	9	15	9	10	16	16	8	17	9	9	8	9
30. Divide	16	14	18	12	11	18	20	11	14	11	15	11	13	10	17	12	14	15	12	12	16	11	16	16	16	15
31. Melrose	34	28	34	28	31	28	34	28	19	27	35	24	25	23	35	27	33	31	25	23	35	26	31	30	30	30
32. Soap Gulch	6	4	8	2	7	3	8	3	3	3	7	2	2	2	8	2	7	7	2	2	7	2	7	7	7	7
33. Clipper Mine	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
*34. Camp No. 1, Butte and Gallatin R. R.	3	171	3	171	3	171	5	171	171	171	3	171	171	171	3	171	3	3	171	171	3	171	3	3	2	2
Total	3447	3781	3569	3627	3266	3768	3361	3753	3406	3474	3367	3454	3522	3442	3395	3432	3355	3167	3339	3482	3325	3503	3246	3174	3358	3172
Without Precinct No. 34	3444	3610	3566	3456	3263	3597	3356	3582	3235	3303	3364	3283	3351	3271	3392	3261	3352	3164	3168	3311	3322	3332	3243	3171	3356	3170

NOTE.—Wm. Scallon and Wm. C. Riley received one vote each.

* This Precinct was thrown out by the Canvassing Board.

— No Polls held.

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YELLOWSTONE COUNTY—1889.

	Governor.		Congressman.		Senator.		Rep.	
	Power, R.	Toole, D.	Carter, R.	Maginnis, D.	A. L. Babcock, R.	W. B. Ten Eyck, D.	W. H. Norton, R.	L. P. Williston, Jr., D.
Junction	24	13	30	7	25	11	22	14
Huntley	6	11	7	10	10	8	7	11
North Billings	87	91	91	85	100	77	80	95
South Billings	95	59	94	59	103	49	85	68
Canyon Creek	46	16	47	16	50	11	47	15
Laurel	31	16	32	15	35	12	31	16
Park City	48	33	51	31	52	30	49	33
Lake Basin	13	3	13	3	14	2	14	2
Stillwater	38	17	38	16	34	20	37	17
Round-up	10	13	9	14	12	12	14	10
Reed's Crossing	2	9	3	9	2	10	3	9
Total	400	281	415	265	437	242	389	290

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STATE GOVERNMENTS.—1891.

When Admitted.	States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Length of Term.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Next Legislature Meets.	Sessions.
1819	Alabama	Montgomery	Thos. G. Jones, *D.*	2	Dec. 1, 1892.	$3,000	Nov., 1892.	Biennial.
1836	Arkansas	Little Rock	James P. Eagle, *D.*	2	Jan. 17, 1893.	3,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1850	California	Sacramento	R. W. Waterman, *R.*	4	Jan. 1, 1895.	6,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1876	Colorado	Denver	John L. Routt, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
	Connecticut	Hartford	Morgan G. Bulkeley, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	4,000	Jan., 1893.	"
	Delaware	Dover	Robert J. Reynolds.	4	Jan., 1895.	2,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1845	Florida	Tallahassee	F. P. Fleming, *D.*	4	Jan., 1893.	3,500	April, 1892.	"
	Georgia	Atlanta	W. T. Northam, *D.*	2	Nov., 1892.	3,000	Nov., 1892.	"
1890	Idaho	Boise City	Norman B. Willey, *R.*	2	Jan., 1891.	5,000	Jan., 1893	"
1818	Illinois	Springfield	Joseph W. Fifer, *R*	4	Jan., 1893.	6,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1816	Indiana	Indianapolis	Alvin P. Hovey, *R.*	4	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1846	Iowa	Des Moines	Horace Boies, *D.*	2	Jan., 1892.	3,000	Jan., 1892.	"
1861	Kansas	Topeka	Lyman W. Humphrey, *R*	2	Jan., 1893.	3,000	Jan., 1891.	"
1792	Kentucky	Frankfort	S. B. Buckner, *D.*	4	Sept., 1891	5,000	Dec., 1891.	"
1812	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Francis T. Nichols, *D.*	4	May, 1892.	4,000	May, 1892.	"
1820	Maine	Augusta	Edwin C. Burleigh, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	2,000	Jan., 1893.	"
	Maryland	Annapolis	Elihu E. Jackson, *D.*	4	Jan., 1892.	4,500	Jan., 1892.	"
	Massachusetts	Boston	Wm. E. Russell, *D.*	1	Jan., 1892.	5,000	Jan., 1892.	Annual.
1837	Michigan	Lansing	James M. Turner, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	1,000	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
1858	Minnesota	St. Paul	W. R. Merriam, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1817	Mississippi	Jackson	J. M. Stone, *D.*	4	Jan., 1894.	4,000	Jan., 1892.	"
1821	Missouri	Jefferson City	D. R. Francis, *D.*	4	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1889	Montana	Helena	Joseph K. Toole, *D.*	2	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1867	Nebraska	Lincoln	James E. Boyd, *D.*	2	Jan., 1893.	2,500	Jan., 1893.	"
1864	Nevada	Carson City	Frank Bell, *R.*	4	Jan., 1895.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
	New Hampshire	Concord	Hiram A. Tuttle, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	2,000	Jan., 1892.	"

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STATE GOVERNMENTS.—1891—Continued.

When Admitted.	States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Length of Term.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Next Legislature Meets.	Sessions.
	New Jersey	Trenton	Leon Abbett, *D.*	3	Jan., 1893.	$5,000	Jan., 1892.	Annual.
	New York	Albany	David B. Hill, *D.*	3	Dec., 1891.	10,000	Jan., 1892	"
	North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel G. Fowler, *D.*	4	Jan., 1893.	3,000	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
1889	North Dakota	Bismarck	John Miller, *R.*	2	Jan., 1893.	3,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1802	Ohio	Columbus	James E. Campbell, *D.*	2	Jan., 1892.	8,000	Jan., 1892.	Annual.
1859	Oregon	Salem	Sylvester Pennoyer, *D.*	4	Jan., 1895.	1,000	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Robert E. Pattison, *D.*	4	Jan., 1895.	10,000	Jan., 1893.	"
	Rhode Island	Providence	John W. Davis, *D.*	1	May, 1891	3,000	Jan., 1892.	Annual.
	South Carolina	Columbia	B. C. Tillman, *D.*	2	Nov., 1892.	3,500	Nov., 1891.	"
1889	South Dakota	Pierre	Arthur C. Mellette	2	Jan., 1893.	3,000	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
1796	Tennessee	Nashville	John C. Buchanan, *D.*	2	Jan., 1893.	4,000	Jan., 1892.	Annual.
1845	Texas	Austin	J. S. Hogg, *D.*	2	Jan., 1893.	4,000	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
1791	Vermont	Montpelier	Carroll S. Page, *R.*	2	Oct., 1892.	1,500	Oct., 1892.	"
	Virginia	Richmond	P. W. McKinney, *D.*	4	Dec., 1893.	5,000	Dec., 1891.	"
1889	Washington	Olympia	E. P. Ferry, *R.*	4	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1848	Wisconsin	Madison	Geo. W. Peck, *D.*	2	Jan., 1893.	5,000	Jan., 1893.	"
1889	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Amos W. Barber, *R.*	4	Jan., 1893.	2,500	Nov., 1892.	"
Org.	Territories.							
1868	Alaska	Sitka	Lyman E. Knapp, *R.*	4	March, 1894.	3,000		
1863	Arizona	Phenix	Louis Wolfly, *R.*	4	March, 1893.	3,500	Jan., 1893.	Biennial.
1834	Indian	Tahlequah	J. B. Mayes, *R.*	4	March, 1891.	2,000	Nov., 1891.	Annual.
1850	New Mexico	Santa Fe	L. B. Prince, *R.*	4	April, 1893.	2,600	Dec., 1892.	Biennial.
1859	Utah	Salt Lake City	A. L. Thomas	4	May, 1893.	2,600	Jan., 1892.	"

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